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ABSTRACT

Various phases of rural development in the United States are examined using graphs and tables which provide such statistics as the urban-rural total population, migration status by race, farm population and outmigration, nonfarm nonmetropolitan growth rate, per capita personal income, earnings by industrial source, earnings by occupational group, poverty incidence by place of residence, number of substandard housing units, per capita expenditures for health services, and educational levels. Narrative statements emphasizing rural-urban differences accompany most of the graphs and tables. (LS)

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT CHART

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DEVELOPMENT CHARTBOOK

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 2

Prepared by
Economic Development Division
Economic Research Service

Prepared by
Economic Development Division
Economic Research Service

FEBRUARY 1972

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RURAL POPULATION HOLDS STEADY

The population of the United States was 203.2 million in April 1970. This represents an increase of nearly 24 million, or 13 percent, over the corresponding figure for April 1960. The increase was smaller than the 18.5-percent growth of the previous decade, but was greater in absolute numbers than that of any intercensal period except 1950-60.

In 1970, 149.3 million persons were classified as urban residents; the remaining 53.9 million (27 percent) constituted the rural population.

The population of the United States was predominately

rural until 1920, when the rural population was 75 million, compared with 53.9 million in 1970. Over the decades, the process of urbanization has continued. Consequently, by 1970, nearly 75 percent of the population lived in urban territory.

In the last few decades, the rural population has remained nearly the same.

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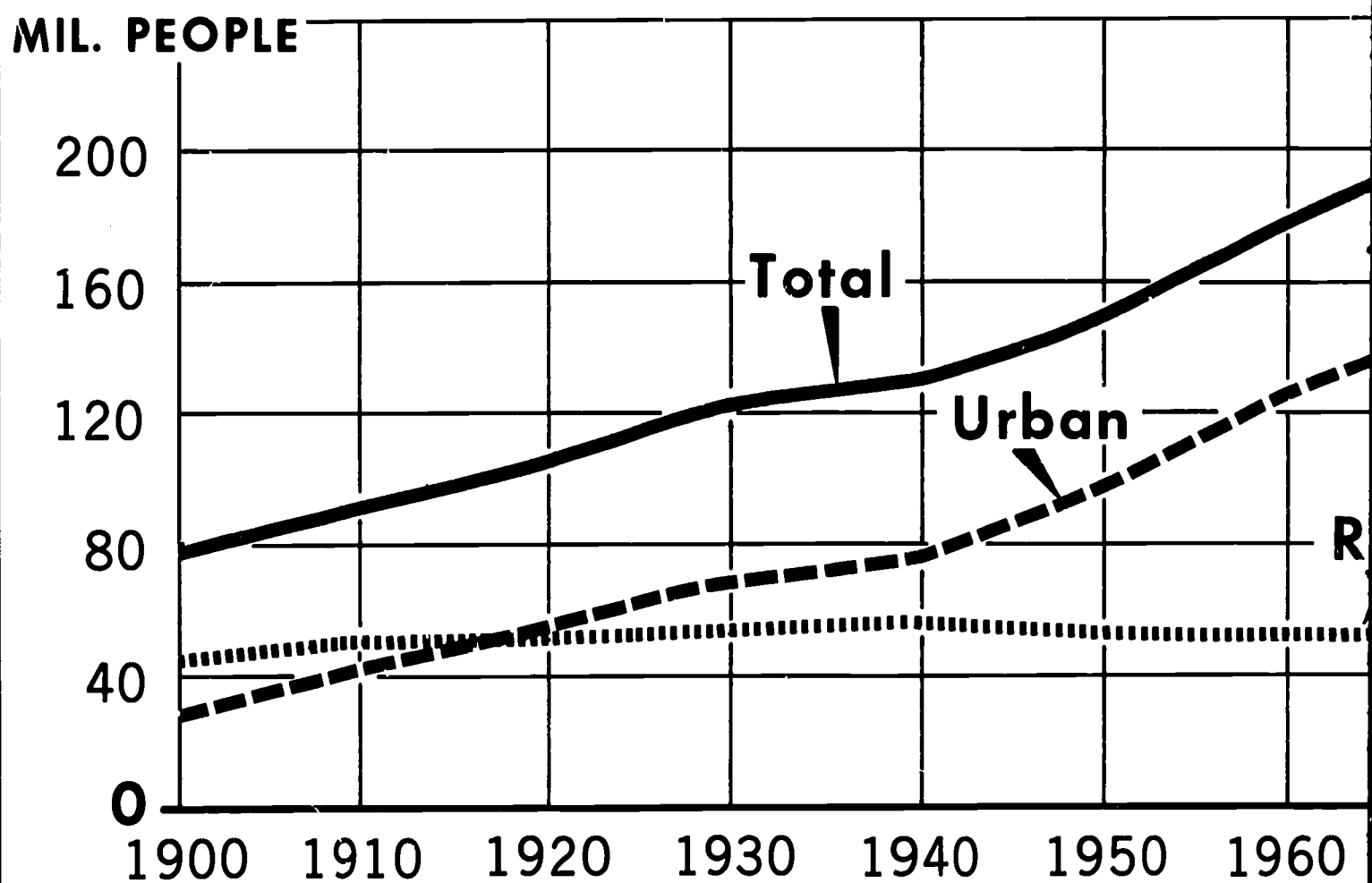
as predominately

rural until 1920, when the urban population numbered 54.3 million, compared with 51.8 million rural. In the following decades, the process of urbanization continued and the proportion of the population classified as rural declined. Consequently, by 1970, nearly 3 out of every 4 persons were living in urban territory.

In the last few decades, the total number of rural people has remained nearly the same.

(For details, see table 1.)

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

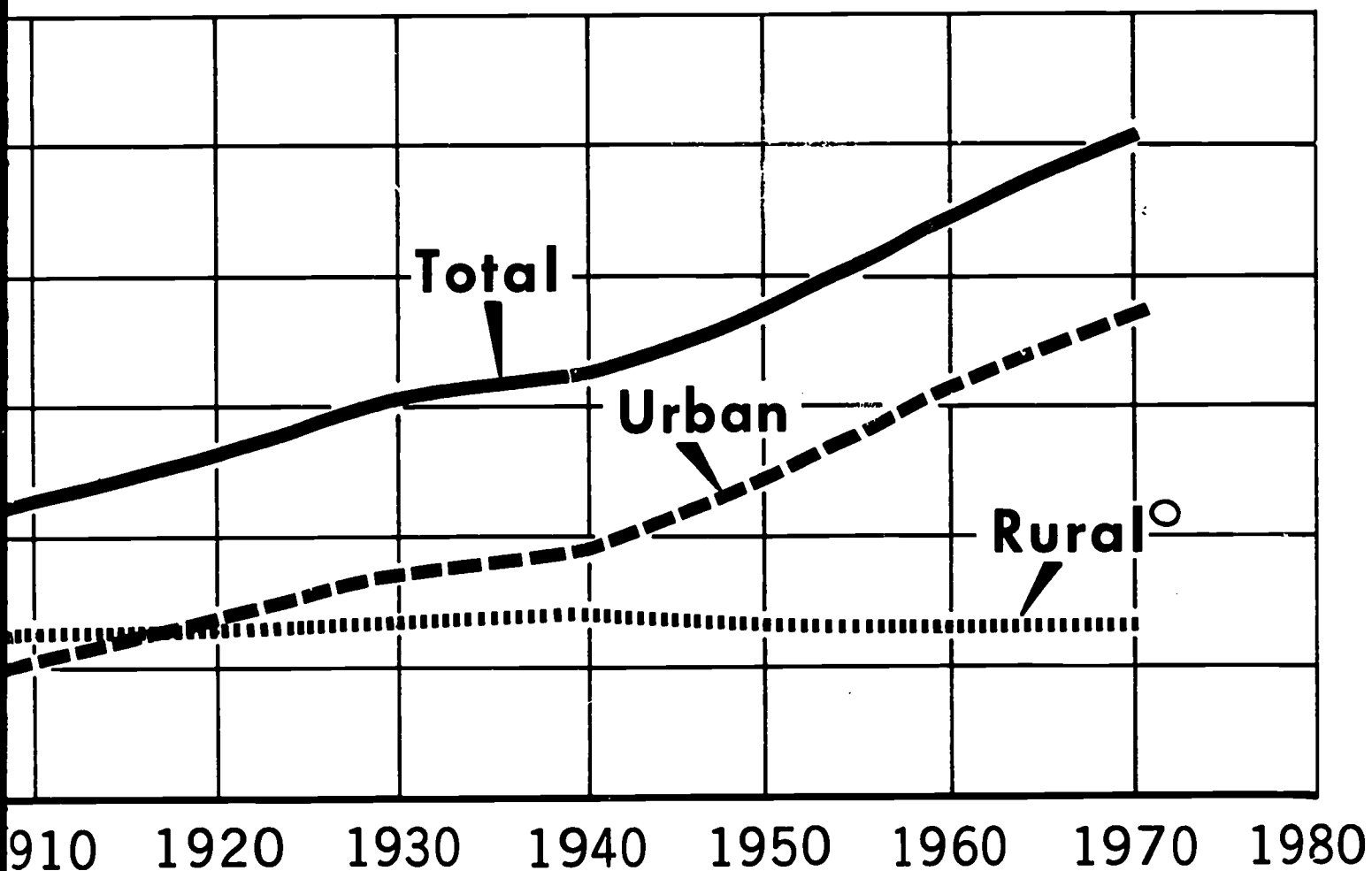


DEFINITION CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RURAL
 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RURAL POPULATION.
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

ONE-FIFTH OF URBAN POPULATION CAME FROM RURAL AREAS

In 1967, more than 40 percent of the urban population 14 years old and over consisted of nonmigrants—people who had never lived more than 50 miles away from their current residence. Another 40 percent were migrants from other urban areas. Twenty percent of the urban population grew up in rural areas.

There was no meaningful difference in the migration status of the urban population by race. In rural areas, however,

there were wide differences between blacks and whites. Nearly three-fourths of the rural population were nonmigrants, compared with only one-fourth of the whites. Nearly a fourth of the rural population was of rural origin, whereas just a tenth of the whites were. These differences reflect the fact that, among blacks, there was a back-and-forth movement between rural and urban areas, whereas among white people, the movement was almost entirely one-directional, from rural to urban areas.

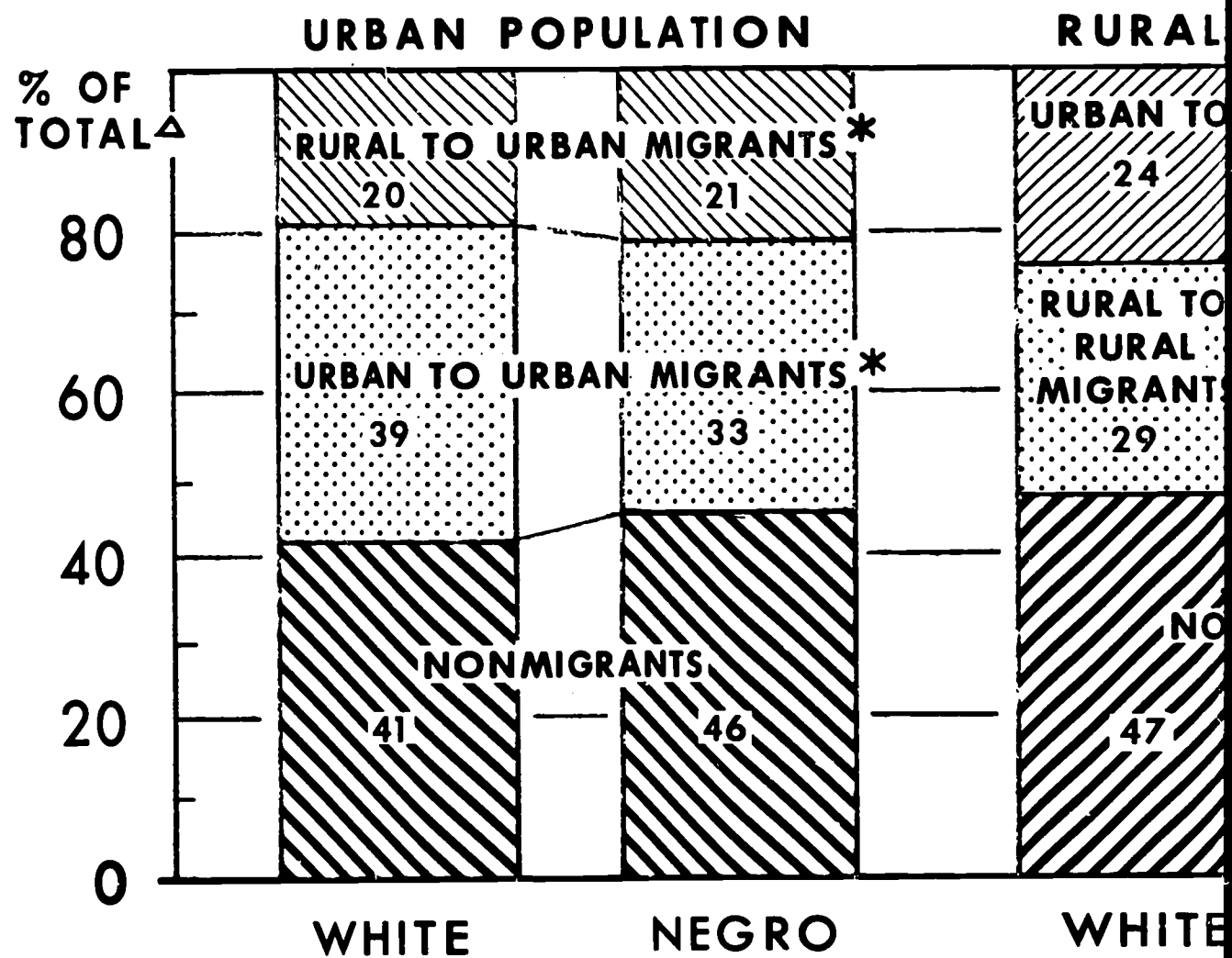
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there were wide differences between the races in migration history. Nearly three-fourths of the Negroes living in rural areas were nonmigrants, compared with less than half the whites. Nearly a fourth of the rural whites were of urban origin, whereas just a tenth of the Negroes were. These differences reflect the fact that, although there is much back-and-forth movement between urban and rural areas among white people, the movement of Negroes is more uniformly one-directional, from rural to urban.

MIGRATION STATUS AND RACE OF U RURAL POPULATION, 1967

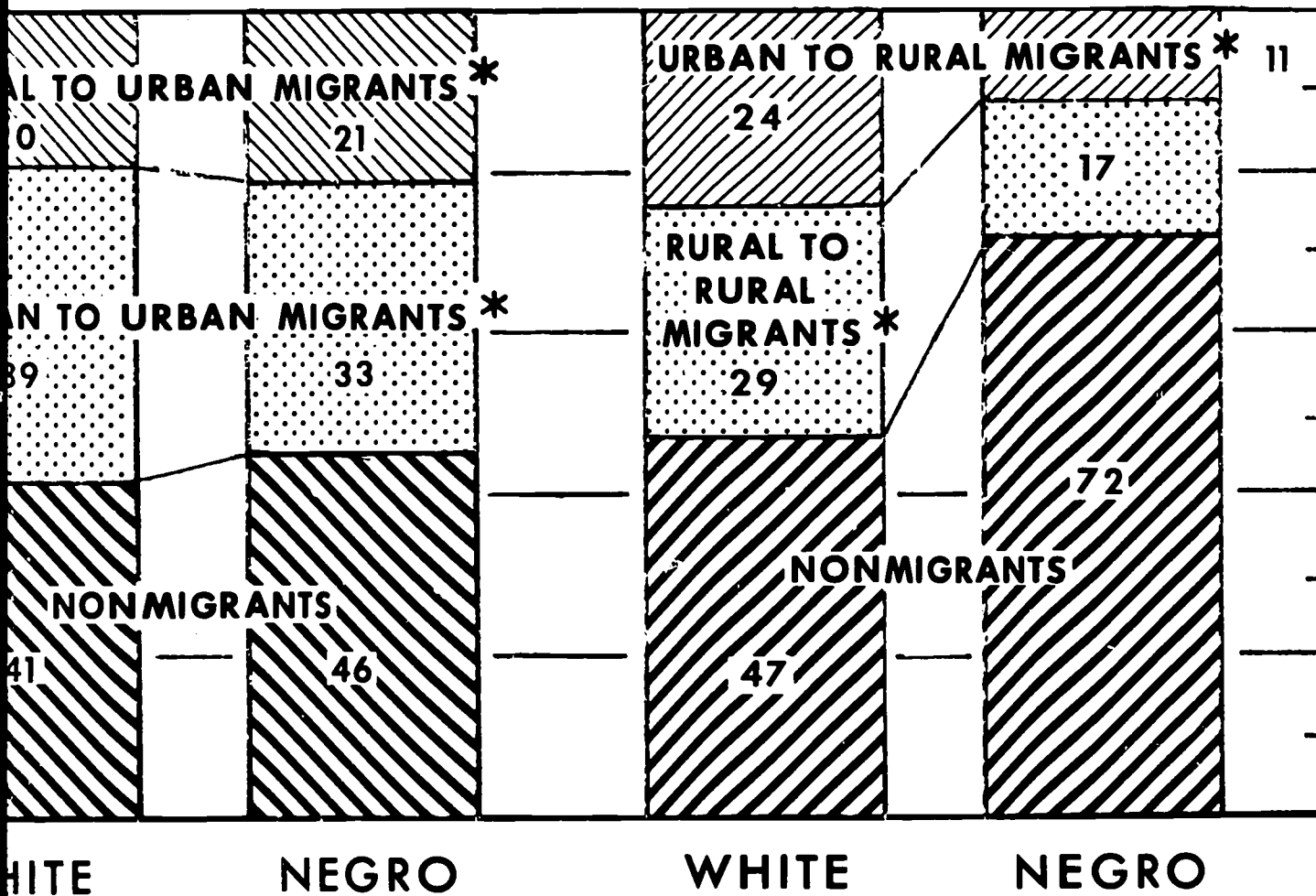


▲ POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY 1967 RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE
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RESIDENCE STATUS AND RACE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1967

URBAN POPULATION

RURAL POPULATION



14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY 1967 RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE AT AGE 16 OR EARLIER.
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OUTMIGRATION RATE CONTINUES HIGH

In 1970, an average of 9.7 million persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States. Of the more than 203 million people in the Nation, only 4.8 percent, or about 1 person in 20, had a farm residence. In 1920, there were 32.0 million farm people, and they comprised nearly a third of the total population.

movement of persons to
has diminished in size, and
in the rate of outmigration
a net loss from the farm
each year.

The continued decline in the farm population has been caused mainly by the drop in farm employment and the resulting heavy

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

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Corrected State rural farm and rural
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movement of persons to nonfarm areas. As the farm population
has diminished in size, there has been no evidence of a slackening
in the rate of outmovement. Since mid century, there has been
a net loss from the farm population of more than 5 percent
each year.

(For details, see table 2.)

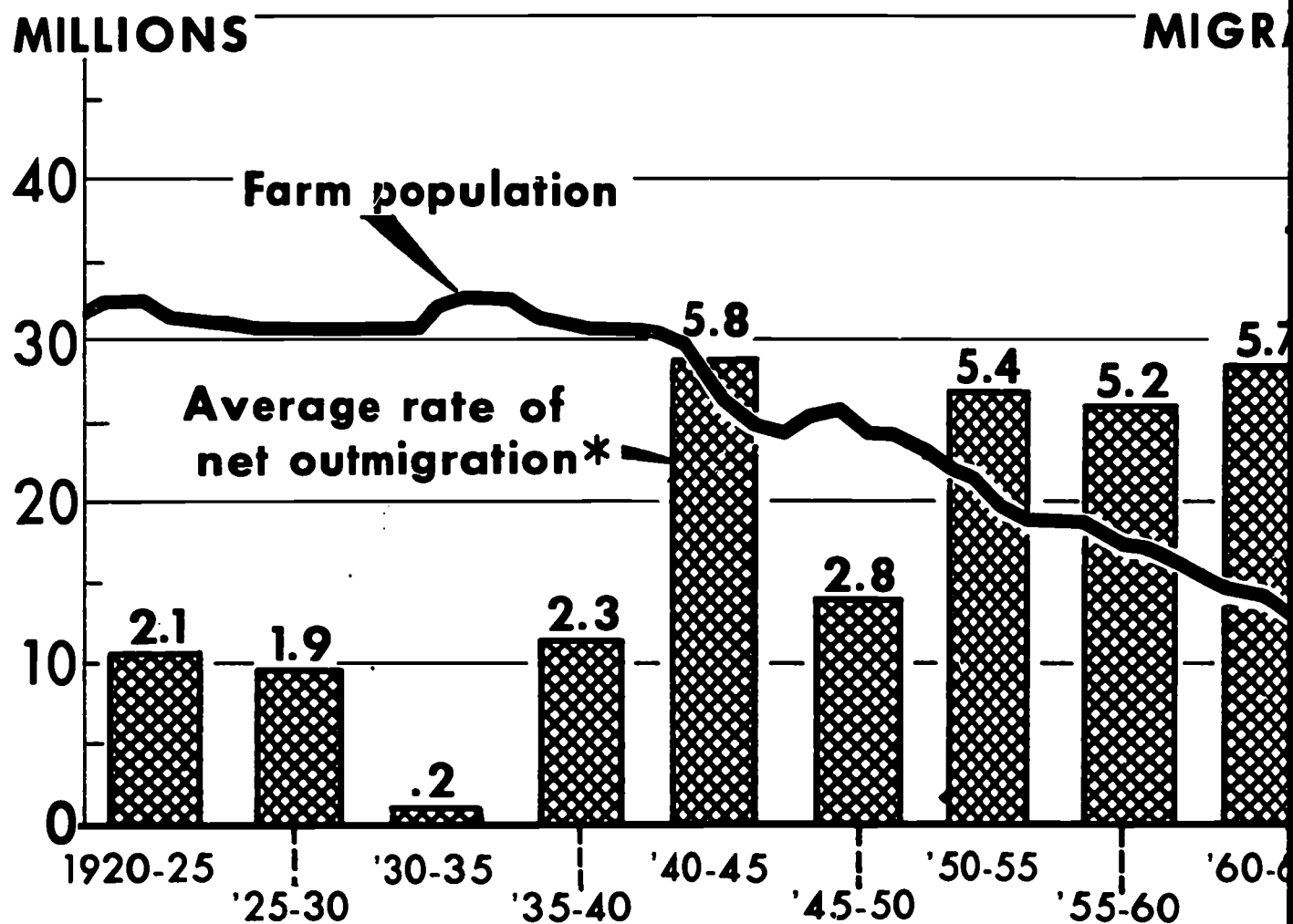
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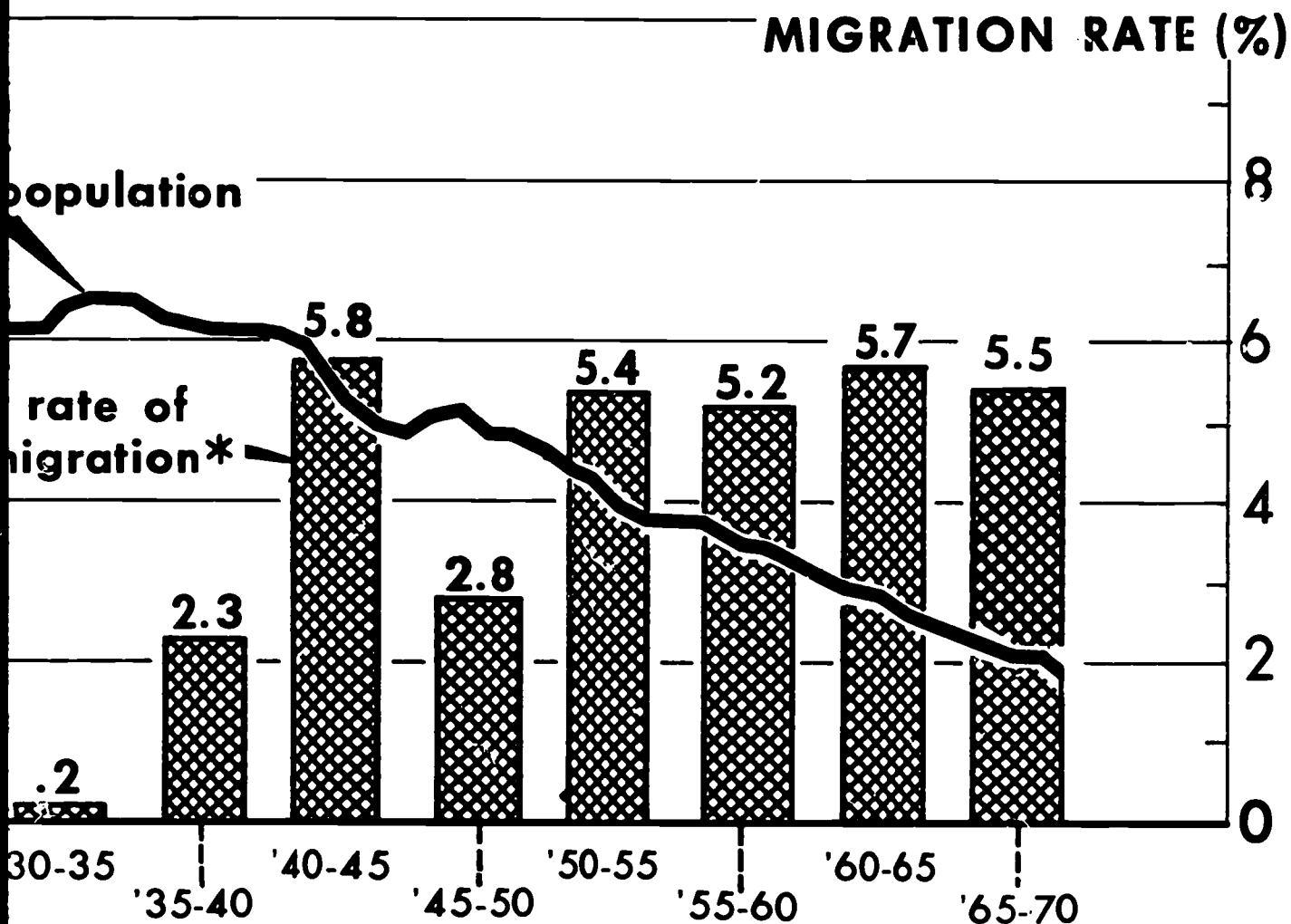
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FARM POPULATION AND MIGRATION



*BASED ON ANNUAL AVERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 100
AVERAGE APRIL FARM POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION



AVERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 100 PERSONS IN THE
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NONFARM NONMETRO GROWTH RATE EXCEEDS NATION

From 1960 to 1970, the nonmetropolitan counties of the country grew in population by 6.7 percent, while the metro counties were gaining by 16.6 percent. Since the rates of natural increase in these areas are rather similar, it is clear that the non-metro areas were unable to retain all their potential growth and exported a sizable number of people to the metro areas . . . a net of about 2.4 million outmigrants.

If the farm population, with its pronounced downward trend,

is subtracted from the finds that the nonfarm the great majority of a in the 1960's. This is a national average, but a decline of farm population growth of the nonfarm population.

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

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NONFARM NONMETRO GROWTH RATE EXCEEDS NATIONAL AVERAGE

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is subtracted from the total nonmetro population, then one
finds that the nonfarm nonmetro population—which comprises
the great majority of all nonmetro people—rose by 19 percent
in the 1960's. This is a rate of growth exceeding not only the
national average, but even the metropolitan average. The heavy
decline of farm population has tended to mask the rapid
growth of the nonfarm segment of the rural and small city
population.

1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

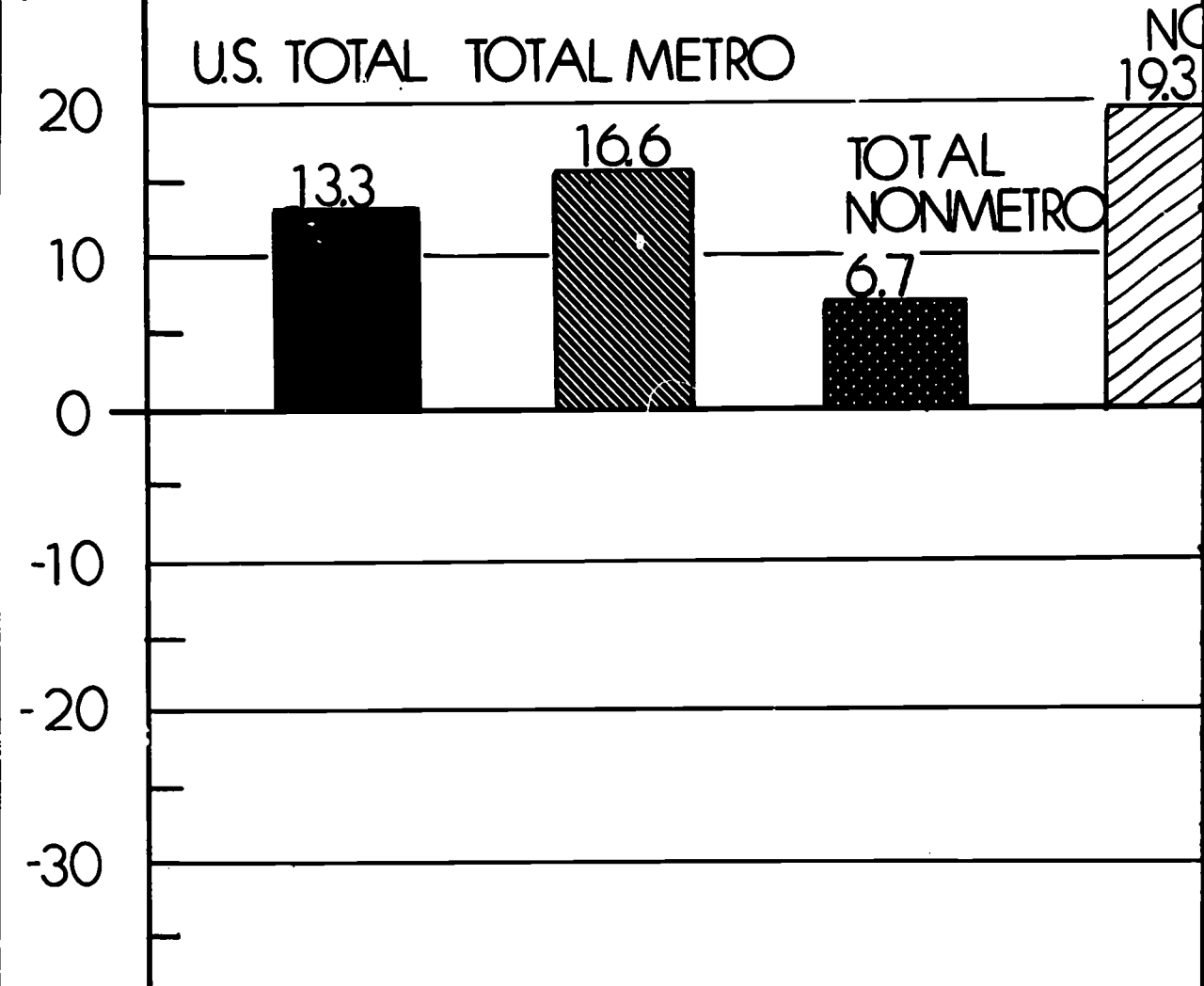
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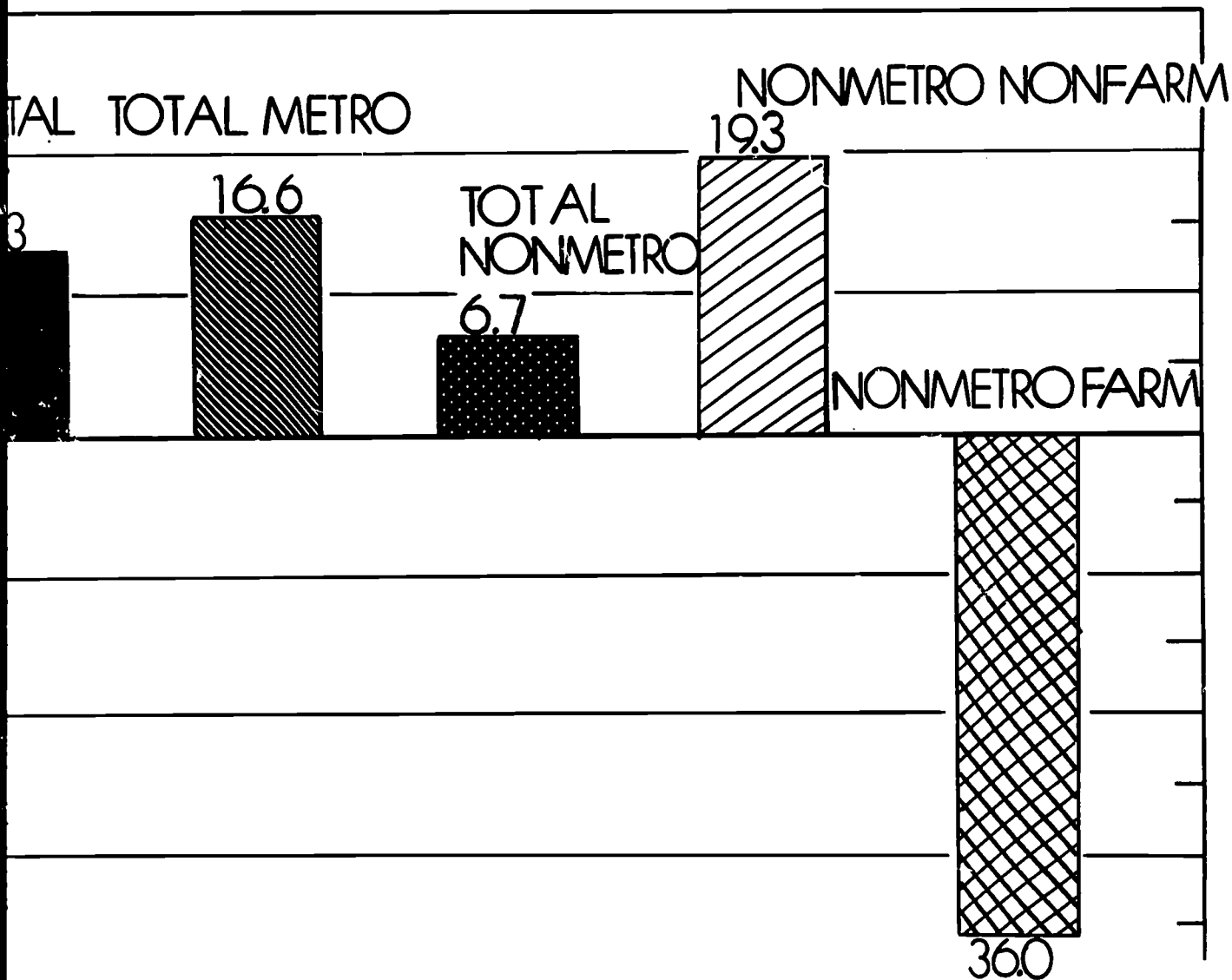
POPULATION CHANGE, 1960

%CHANGE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-70



NEG. ERS 8491-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SOME PLACES GROWING RAPIDLY IN NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA

In the 1960's, about 200 nonmetro towns of 10,000 to 50,000 population grew by 15 percent or more; that is, at a rate clearly above the national average of 13 percent, thus implying net immigration. About half of these places are

located in the South. Two features of them are the presence of a State and their location on an interstate highway.

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

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located in the South. Two features that characterize many
of them are the presence of a State college or university and
their location on an interstate highway.

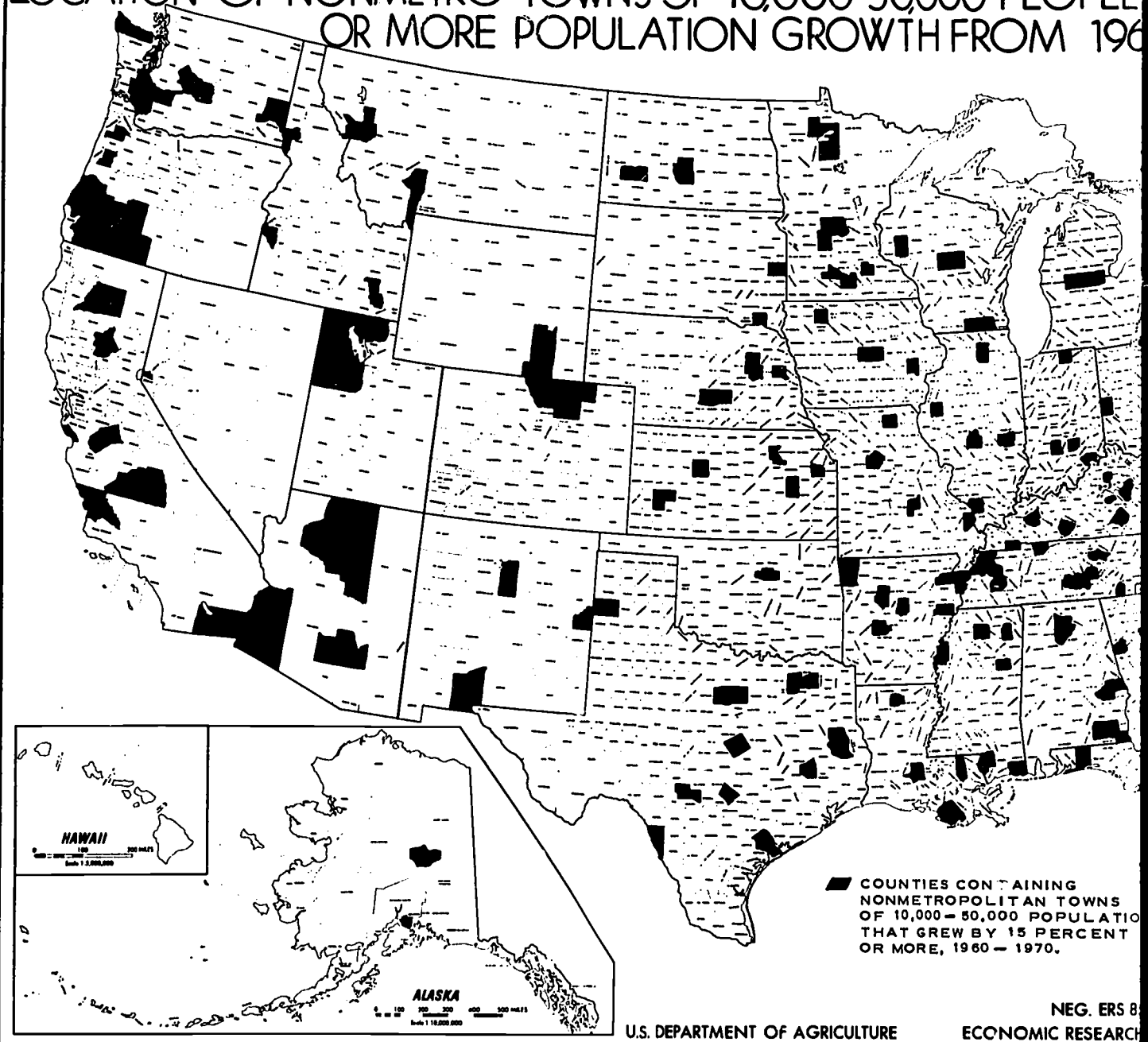
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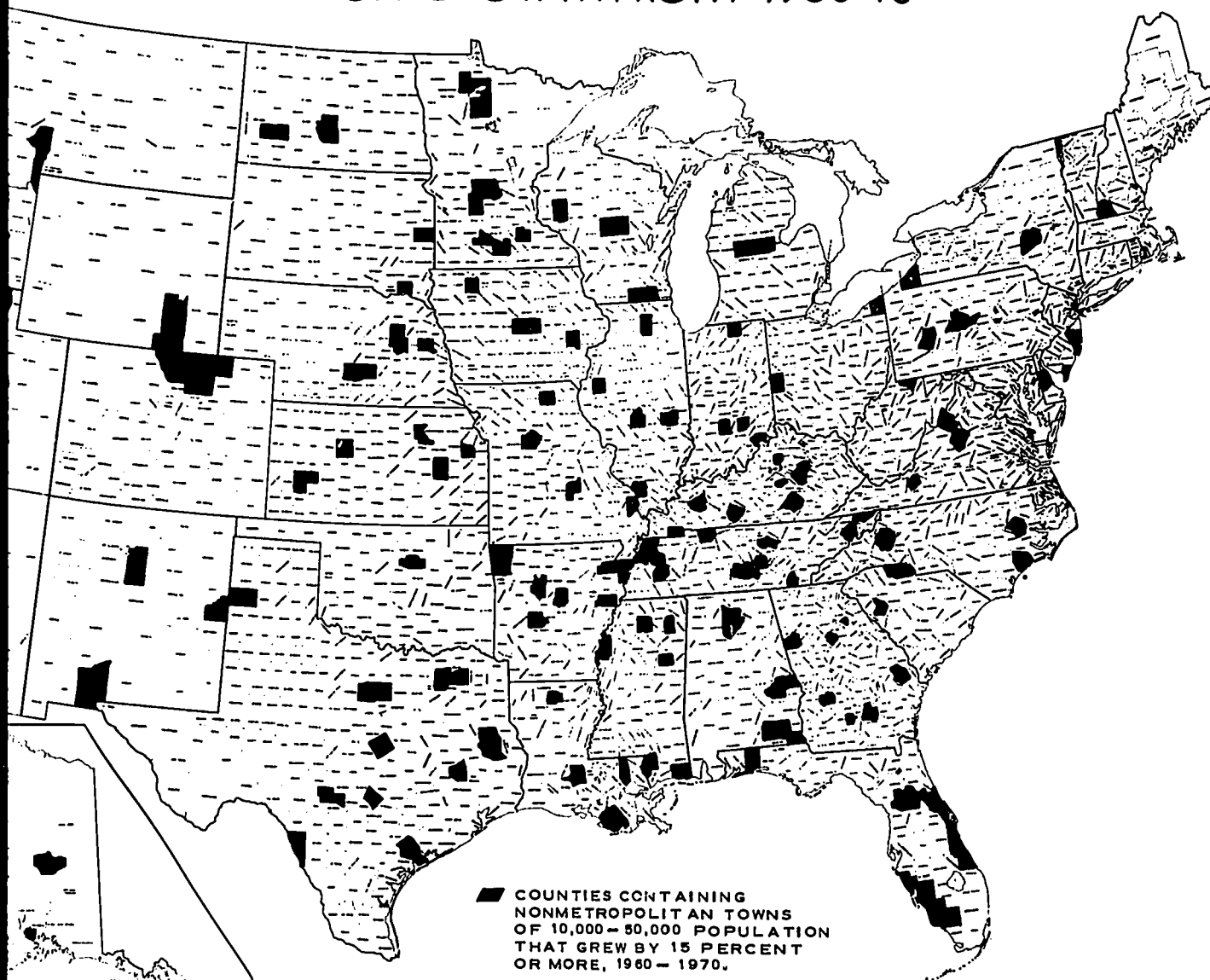
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LOCATION OF NONMETRO TOWNS OF 10,000-50,000 PEOPLE OR MORE POPULATION GROWTH FROM 1960



Boundaries of counties and county equivalents as of September 30, 1969

METRO TOWNS OF 10,000-50,000 PEOPLE THAT HAD 15 PERCENT MORE POPULATION GROWTH FROM 1960-70



COUNTIES CONTAINING
NONMETROPOLITAN TOWNS
OF 10,000-50,000 POPULATION
THAT GREW BY 15 PERCENT
OR MORE, 1960-1970.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8574-71(12)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

0 100 200 300 400 500 MILES
0 160 320 480 640 KILOMETERS
ALASKA: POLAR AREA PROJECTION
Scale: 1:5,000,000

MANY COUNTIES GREW AFTER EARLIER POPULATION LOSS

During the 1960's, some counties showed: (1) decidedly improved population retention; (2) a deterioration in their ability to hold people; or (3) a continuation of their previous growth patterns.

The darkly shaded counties shown in the accompanying map are those which had inadequate population retention ability in the 1950's but improved ability in the 1960's. In nearly 500 of these counties, the extent of the 1960-70 population growth

was dramatic enough to cause a significant population gain. This occurred mostly in the northern part of the state. In particular, there has been a remarkable increase in the population of northern and western Arkansas where outmigration was very severe. The lower Tennessee Valley was an area of unimpressive socioeconomic status and slow rate of population growth in the 1960's.

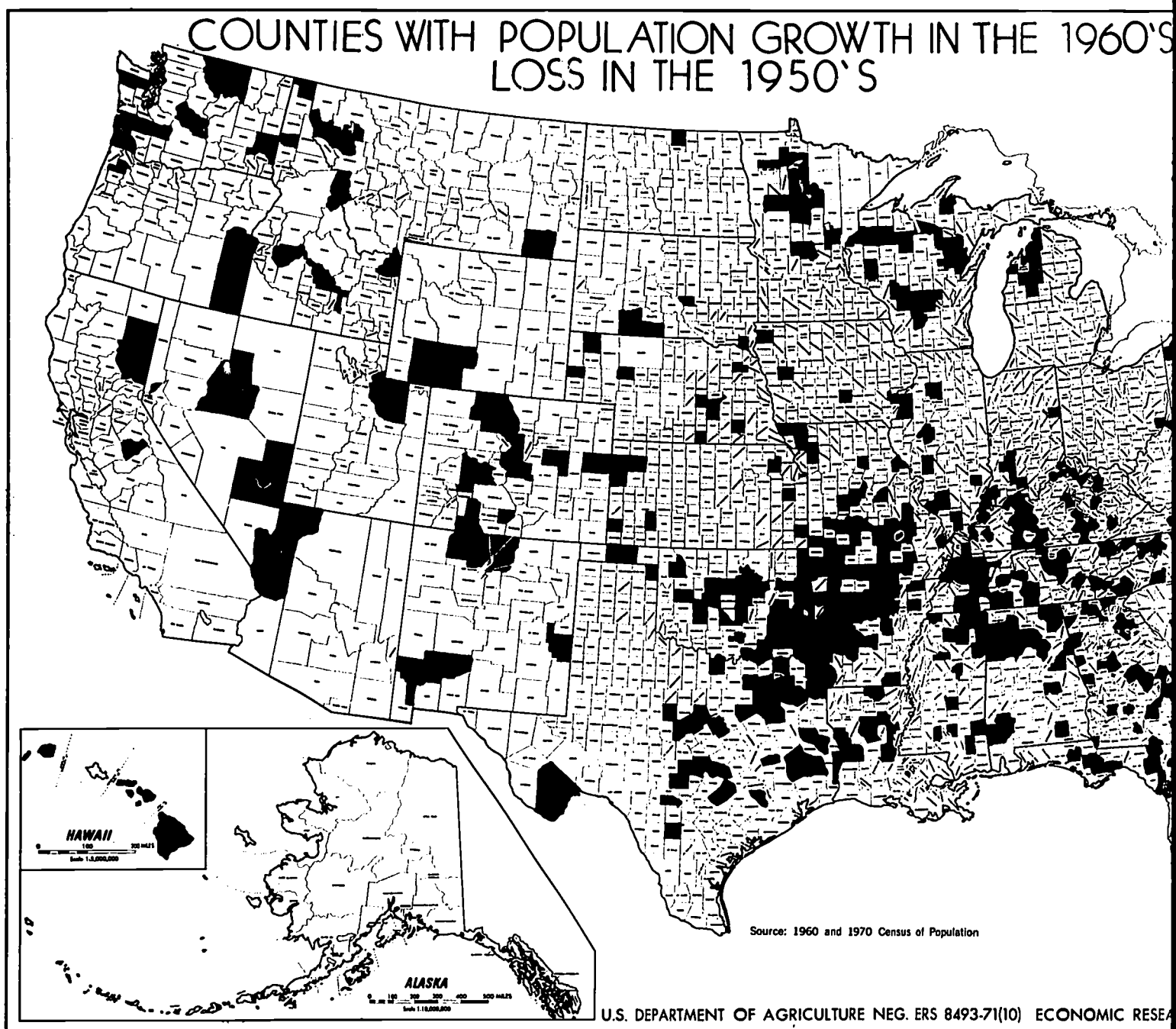
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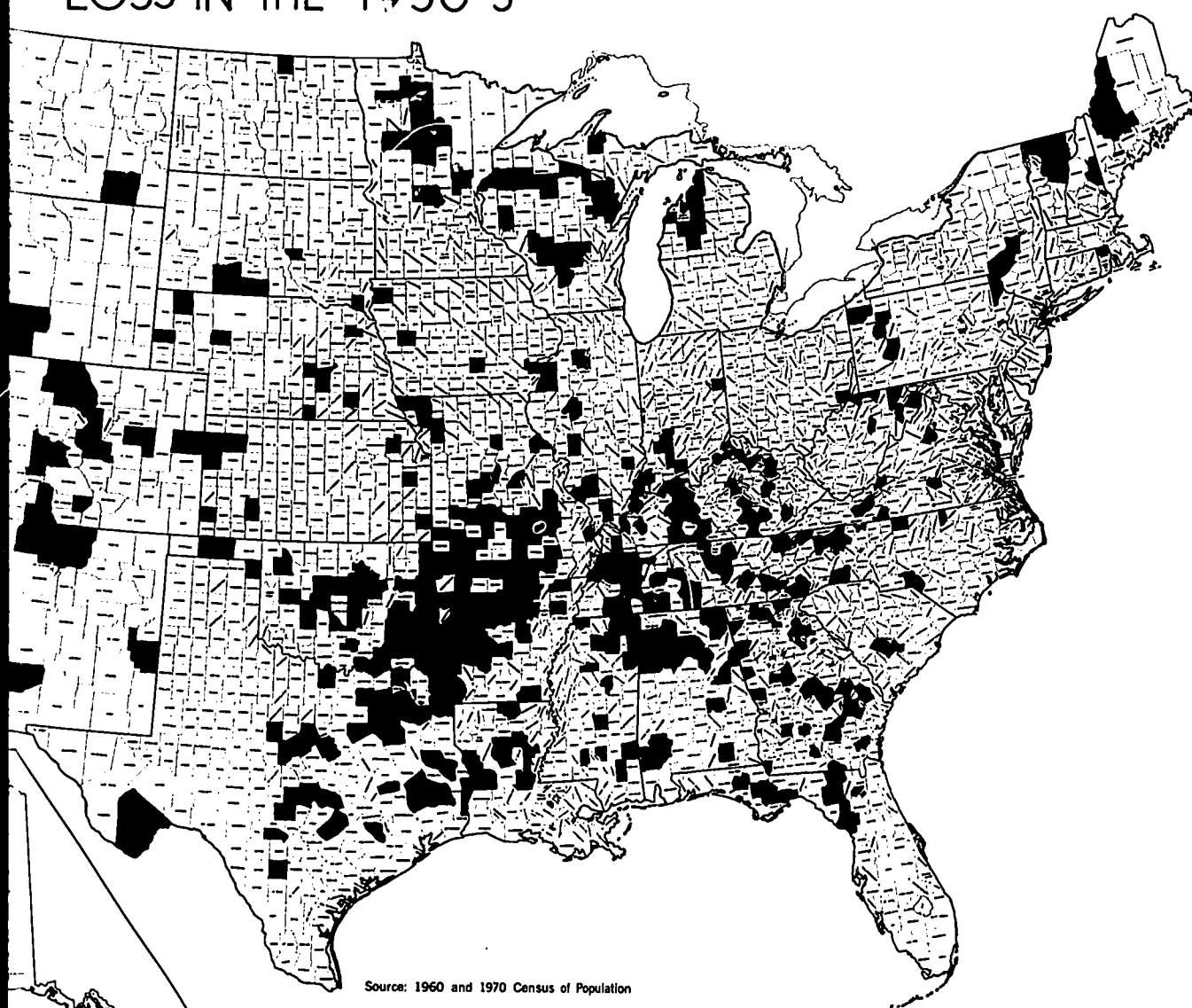
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was dramatic enough to cause a shift from population loss to
gain. This occurred mostly in the upland parts of the South. In
particular, there has been a remarkable recovery in a large area
of northern and western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma,
where outmigration was very severe in the preceding 20 years.
The lower Tennessee Valley was another area of previously
unimpressive socioeconomic status that moved to a position
of population growth in the 1960's.

COUNTIES WITH POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S LOSS IN THE 1950'S



H POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S AFTER LOSS IN THE 1950'S



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8493-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

OTHER COUNTIES HAD DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION

The darkly shaded counties are those of inadequate and declining population retention ability. Almost 300 of these counties lost population in the 1960's after having gained in the 1950's. There were seven contiguous States, stretching

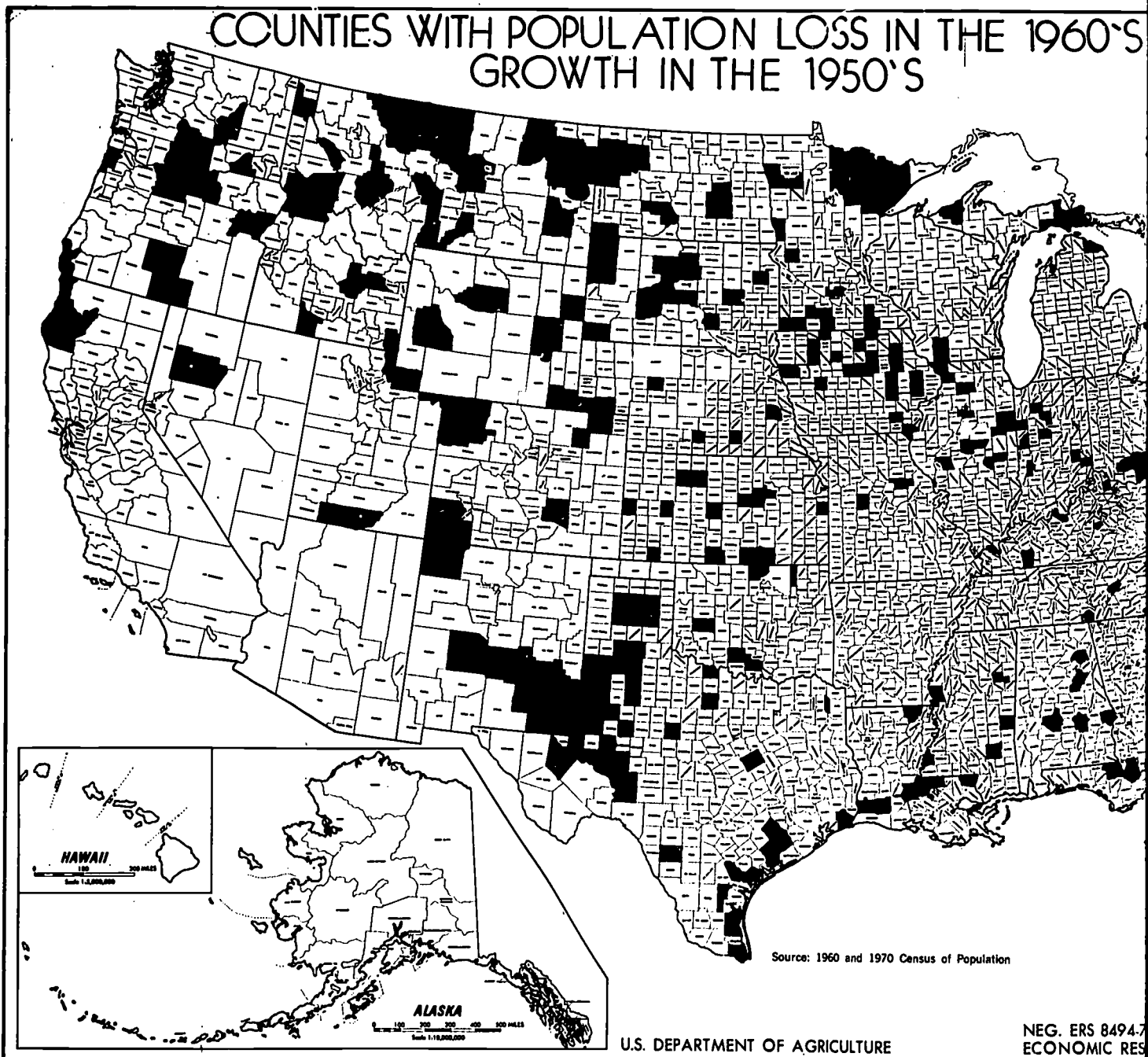
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R COUNTIES HAD DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION

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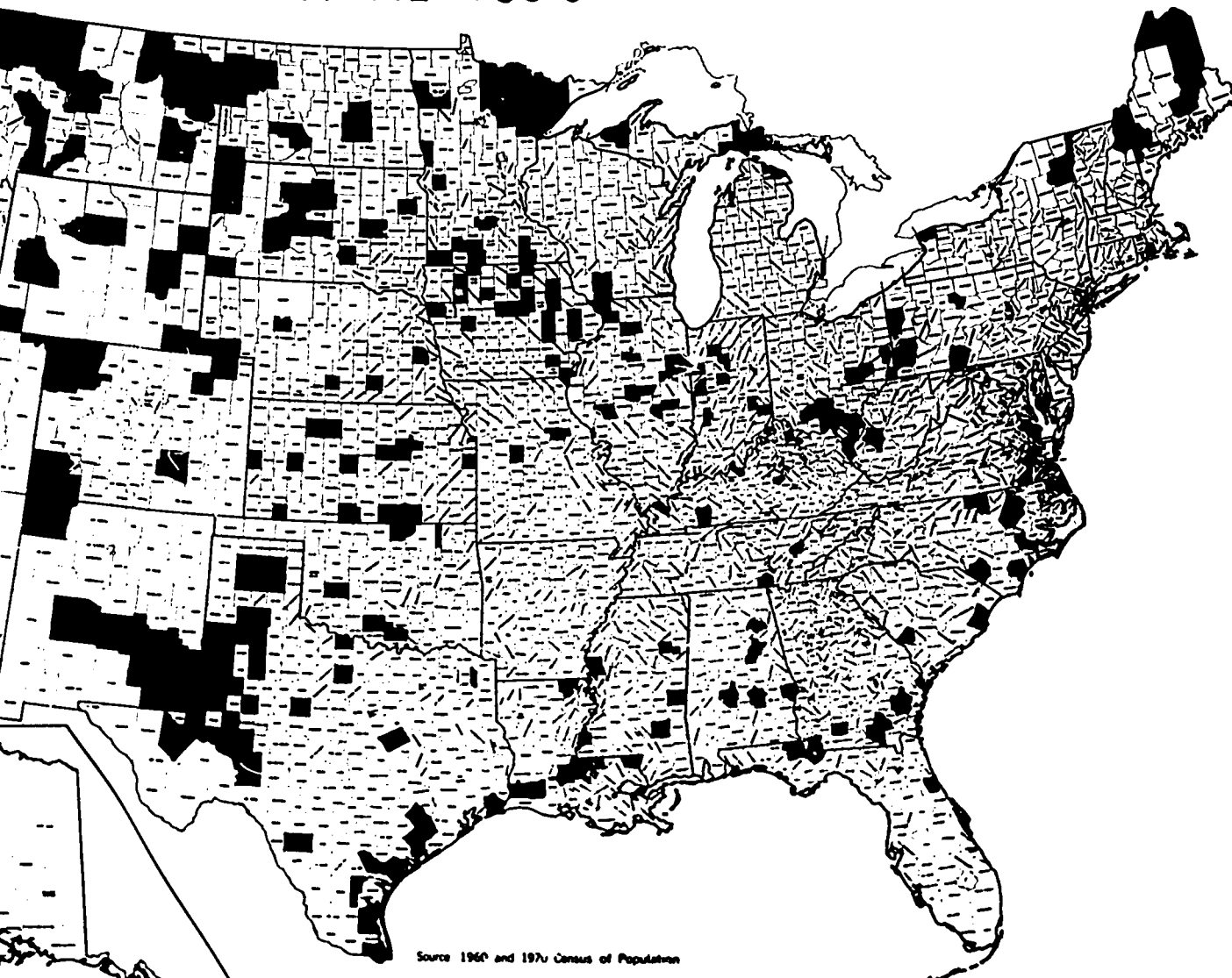
from Idaho through the Northern Plains to Minnesota and
Iowa, in which a majority of all counties had net outmigration
or decline and a deteriorating ability to retain population.

COUNTIES WITH POPULATION LOSS IN THE 1960'S GROWTH IN THE 1950'S



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WITH POPULATION LOSS IN THE 1960'S AFTER GROWTH IN THE 1950'S

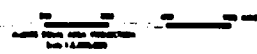


Source 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

ALASKA

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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MIGRANTS HEAD FOR SEA AND SUNSHINE

The net migration picture of the 1960's shows the heaviest in-migration was to coastal and retirement-recreation areas. Nevada led the other States by a wide margin, having 50 percent net in-migration for the decade. Florida had a substantial 27 percent; Arizona 17 percent; California, Colorado, Maryland, and New Hampshire 11 to 13 percent.

Heavy losers through net outmigration were Wyoming, New Mexico, Mississippi, and 12-to 15-percent losses. States with outmigration of 10 percent or less were widely scattered from the Southeast to the Mountain States.

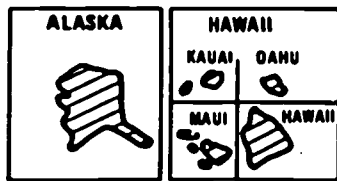
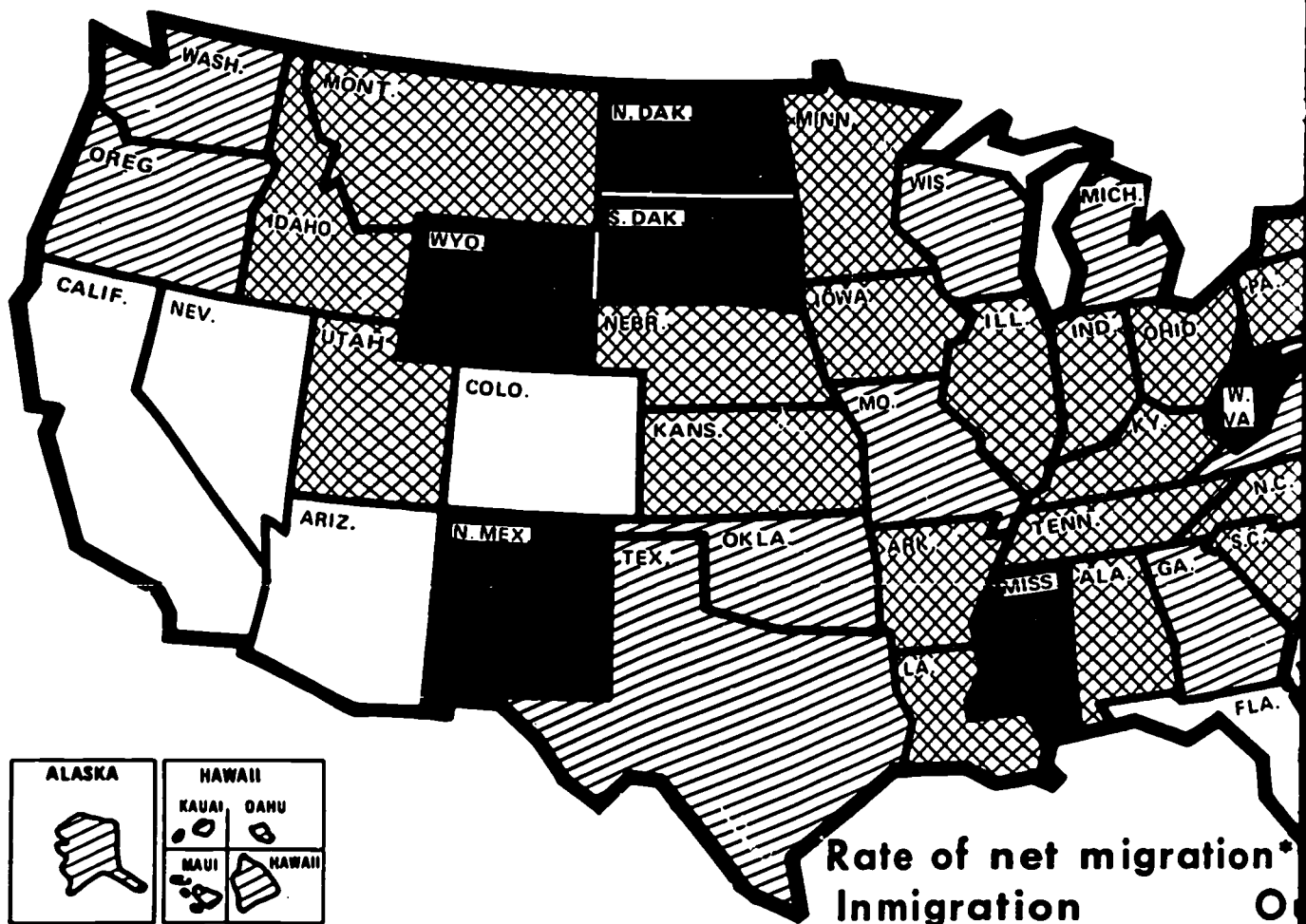
GRANTS HEAD FOR SEA AND SUNSHINE

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California, Colorado,
percent.

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(For details, see table 3.)

NET MIGRATION, 1960-70

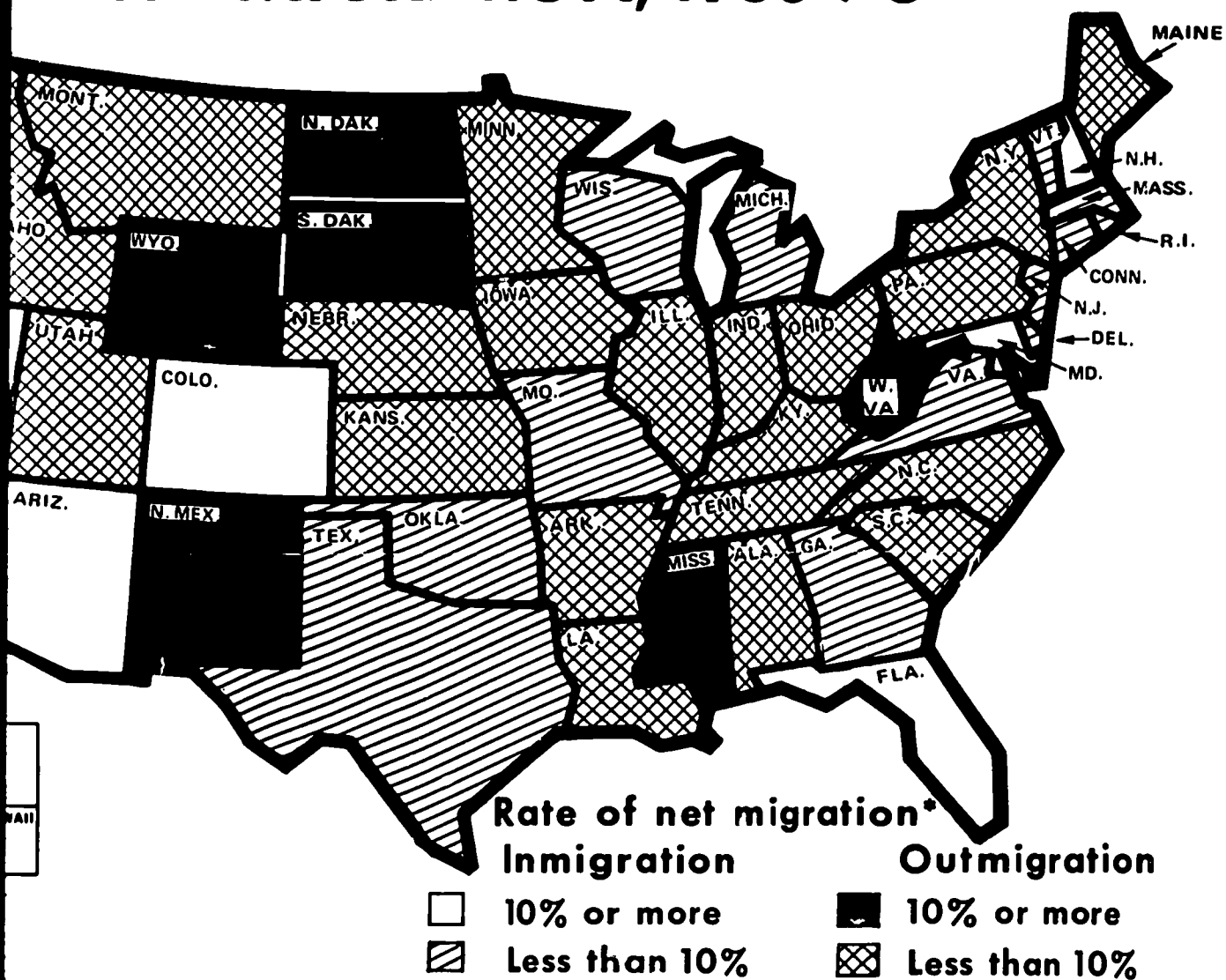


Rate of net migration*
Immigration

- 10% or more
- Less than 10%
- 10% or more
- Less than 10%

NET MIGRATION 1960-70, EXPRESSED
OF THE 1960 POPULATION.

NET MIGRATION, 1960-70



NET MIGRATION 1960-70, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE 1960 POPULATION.

GAP IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET

Income per capita in the nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation has been rising at an average rate of 7.4 percent per year during the past four decades. This is a little faster than the 5.9-percent per year gain in metropolitan areas. *Total* income growth is about the same in metro and nonmetro areas, but the faster growth in *per capita* incomes in the more rural areas is explained by continued outmigration. That is, rural areas had about the same growth in incomes, but a slower growth in population, resulting in a more rapid gain in per capita income.

While income per capita in nonmetropolitan areas has risen faster than in metropolitan areas, it is not yet enough to close the income gap. In 1980, the average income in nonmetropolitan areas averaged \$2,614, compared with \$3,145 that received in metropolitan areas. Incomes had risen to \$2,614 in 1980, but not far enough further and the gap had widened. A 10 percent per year increase in rural income would have been necessary to

IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET CLOSED

metropolitan areas of the Nation
e of 7.4 percent per year during
little faster than the 5.9-percent
eas. Total income growth is
nmetro areas, but the faster
the more rural areas is explained
at is, rural areas had about the
slower growth in population, re-
per capita income.

While income per capita has been rising faster in nonmetropol-
itan areas than metropolitan areas, it has not been rising fast
enough to close the income gap. In 1929, per capita income in
nonmetropolitan areas averaged \$402. This was \$528 less than
that received in metropolitan areas. By 1968, when nonmetro
incomes had risen to \$2,614, metro incomes had risen even
further and the gap had widened to \$1,197. An 8.5-percent
per year increase in rural income, instead of just 7.4 percent,
would have been necessary to close the income gap.

(For details, see table 4.)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

\$ THOUS.

4

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2

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0

1929

1940

1950

1960

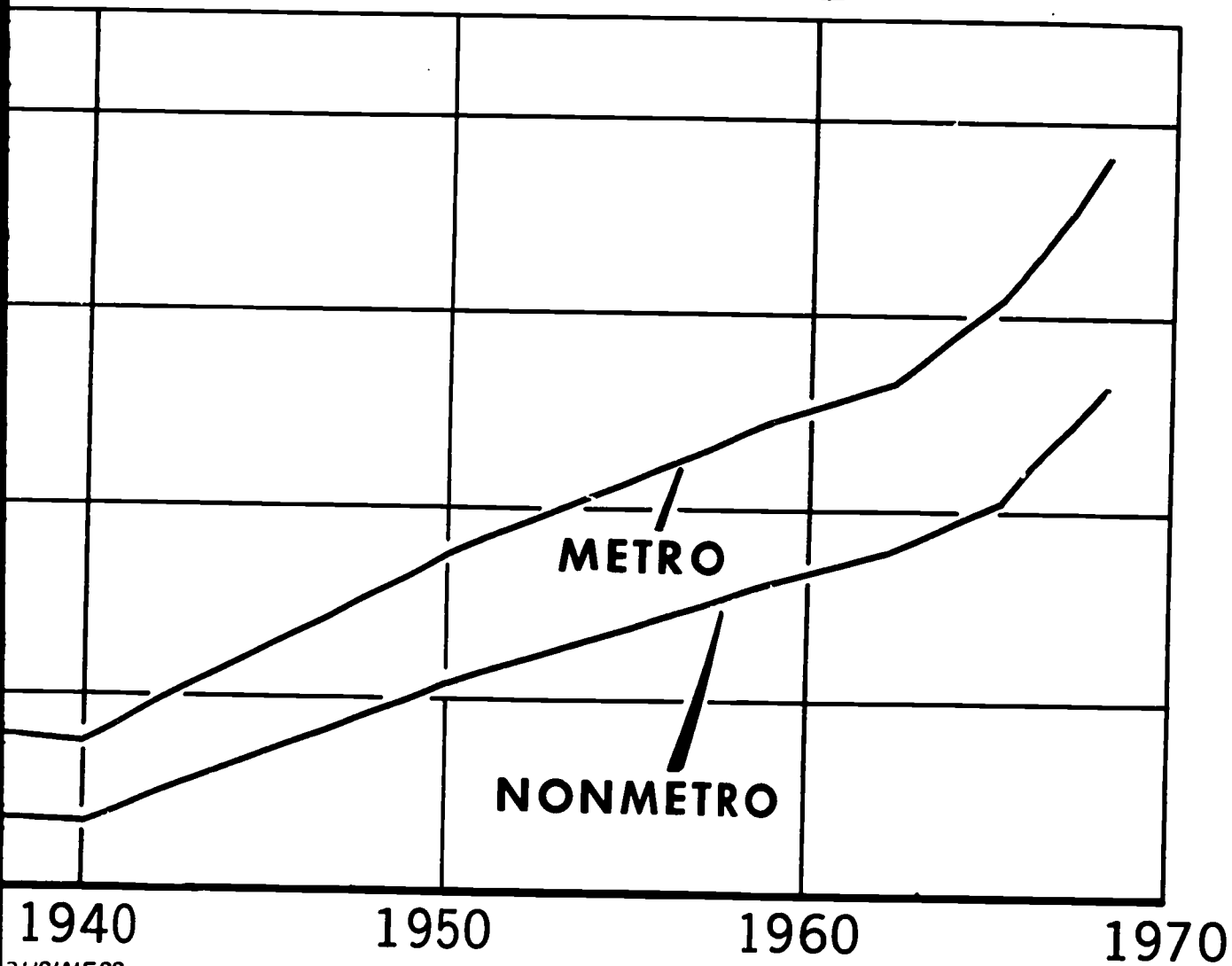
METRO

NONMETRO

DATA FROM SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3) ECONOM

R CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME Y METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE



BUSINESS.

E

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONMETRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Nonmetropolitan areas resemble metropolitan areas in industrial sources of personal income, but rural areas depend more on low-paying industries.

Agriculture is an important source of income in nonmetropolitan areas, with farming comprising more than 10 percent of total personal income. Nevertheless, manufacturing is the most impor-

tant industrial source of income in nonmetropolitan areas, although more of the income comes from metropolitan areas. In addition to manufacturing, nonmetro ones in their share of income come from construction, transportation, and insurance, and various services. Nonmetro areas depend more heavily

METRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

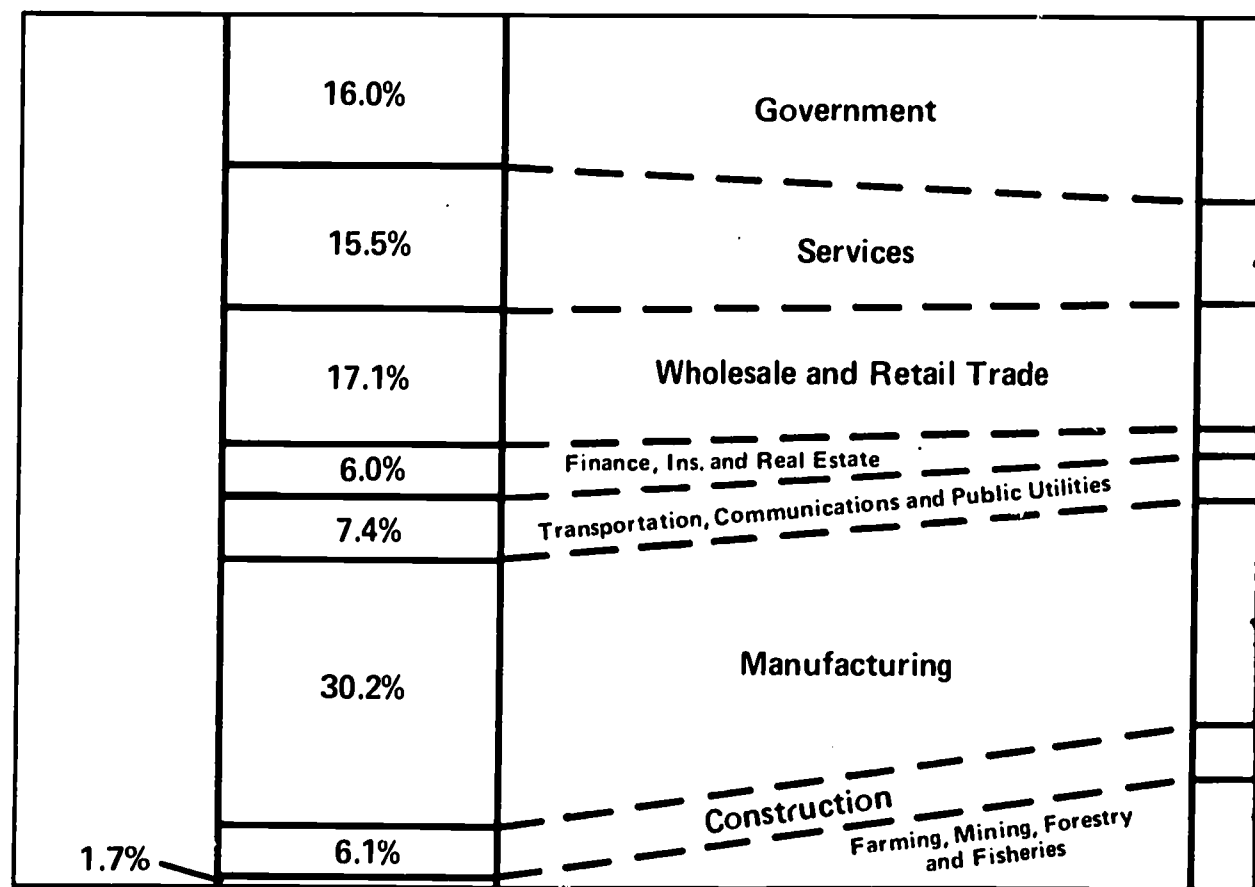
metropolitan areas in industrial
depend more on low-

income in nonmetropoli-
than 10 percent of total
earning is the most impor-

tant industrial source of income in both metro and nonmetro areas, although more of the manufacturing is located in metropolitan areas. In addition to manufacturing, metro areas exceed nonmetro ones in their shares of personal income from construction, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, and various services. On the other hand, nonmetro areas depend more heavily on earnings from government services.

(For details, see table 5.)

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WH 1968



**\$420.0
METRO**

BILLIONS

NO

BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WHERE EARNED, 1968

16.0%	Government	20.3%	2.7%
15.5%	Services	11.7%	
17.1%	Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.4%	
6.0%	Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	5.3%	
7.4%	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities		
30.2%	Manufacturing	26.7%	
	Construction	5.5%	
6.1%	Farming, Mining, Forestry and Fisheries	13.4%	

\$420.0
METRO

BILLIONS

\$128.7
NONMETRO

CURRENT BUSINESS
ICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8216 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

The rate of gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment from 1960 to 1970 was somewhat greater in rural and other nonmetropolitan counties than in metropolitan areas.

In manufacturing, the annual rate of nonmetro gain was nearly three times that in the metro areas. Construction jobs and employment in finance, insurance, and real estate also increased more rapidly beyond the big cities and their suburbs.

Rates of gain of more than nonmetro employment in the ment were moderately under metropolitan areas.

Rural and partly rural communities the manufacturing jobs in 1960, a of the gain in manufacturing work

RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

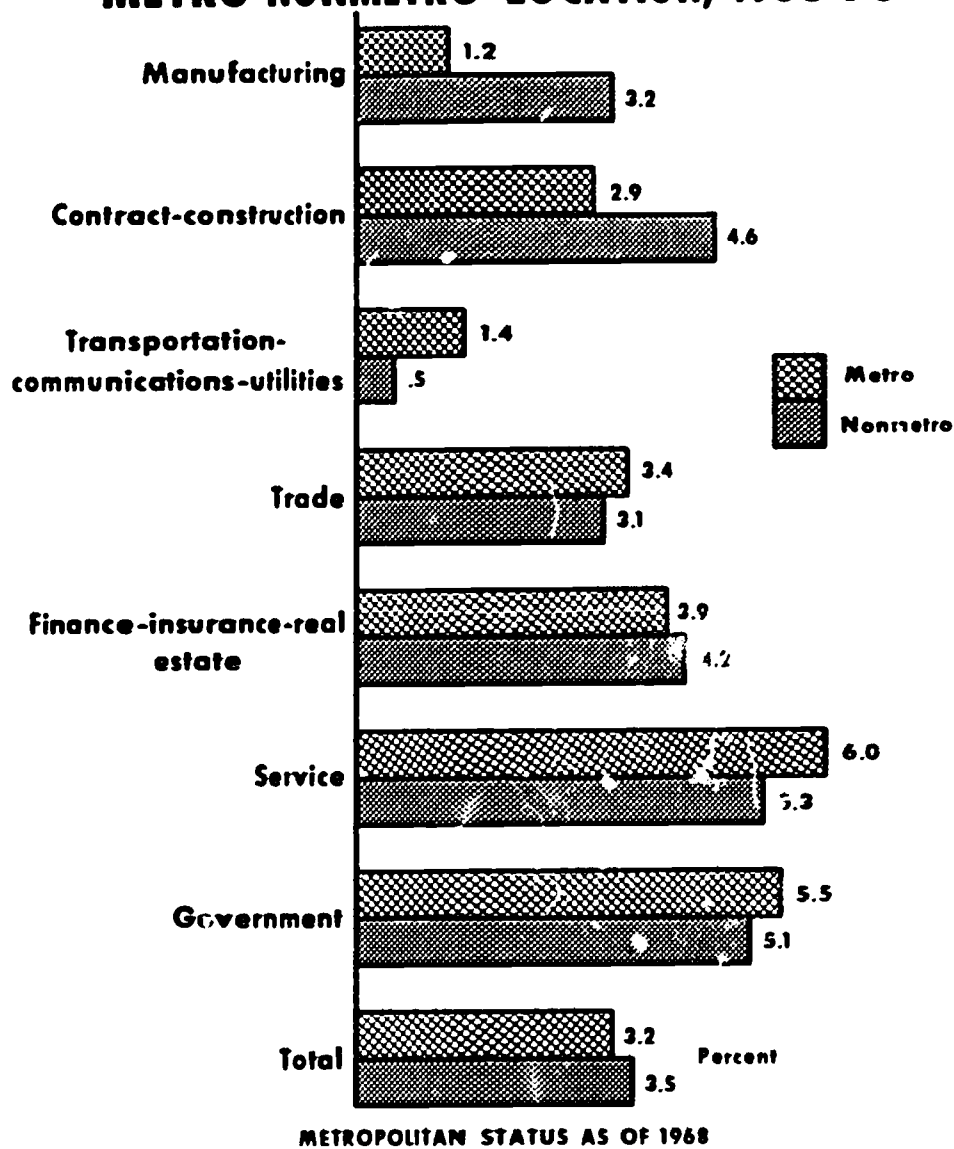
salary employment
er in rural and other
opolitan areas.

nonmetro gain was
s. Construction jobs
nd real estate also
ities and their suburbs.

Rates of gain of more than 50 percent per year in nonmetro employment in the service industries and government were moderately under rates of increase in metropolitan areas.

Rural and partly rural communities, with only a tenth of the manufacturing jobs in 1960, accounted for about a fifth of the gain in manufacturing workers in the 1960-70 decade.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS BY METRO-NONMETRO LOCATION, 1960-70



SOURCE: ERS ADAPTATIONS OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY ESTIMATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG ERS 8217-71/3

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL AREAS COULD USE MORE "FAST-GROWING" NONFARM INDUSTRIES

In the 1960-70 decade, nonmetropolitan America added 3.4 million new workers, or 17 percent more employed in 1970 than in 1960. This represented an increase from 19.9 million workers to 23.3 million. During the same period, however, metro areas increased their number of workers from 46.2 million to 58.5 million, a 27-percent change. The trend for the United States was a rise of 24 percent.

Nonmetropolitan areas had a higher percentage change in manufacturing employment from 1960 to 1970 than did metro areas (31 percent nonmetro, compared with 12 percent metro). In construction, the figures were 46 percent change for nonmetro areas and 29 percent for metro. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only group in the service sector that grew faster in nonmetro than metro areas. In "fast-growing industries," such as government, service, and trade, metro areas outpaced nonmetro in employment gains.

Despite this favorable nonmetro competition in employment, an important factor in the continuing metro-nonmetro income

gap is revealed by the composition of employment in nonmetro areas. Although manufacturing employment in nonmetro areas, "fast-growing industries," had a growth rate of 23.8 percent in the 1960-70 decade, metro areas in the 1960-70 decade had a notably higher growth rate of 27.8 percent in construction. The nonmetro areas' growth in manufacturing largely accounted for the gap.

The continued dominance of manufacturing in nonmetro areas further emphasizes the gap between metro and nonmetro areas. The continued dominance of manufacturing in nonmetro areas further emphasizes the gap between metro and nonmetro areas.

The most promising source of new employment in nonmetro areas is new nonfarm employment. The continued dominance of manufacturing in nonmetro areas further emphasizes the gap between metro and nonmetro areas. The continued dominance of manufacturing in nonmetro areas further emphasizes the gap between metro and nonmetro areas.

AL AREAS COULD USE MORE "FAST-GROWING" NONFARM INDUSTRIES

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metro competition in employment, continuing metro-nonmetro income

gap is revealed by the comparative industrial mix in the two areas. Although manufacturing has a significant role in both areas, "fast-growing industries" (exceeding the overall national growth rate of 23.8 percent) grew faster in metro than non-metro areas in the 1960's. The only fast-growing industry with a notably higher growth rate in nonmetro areas was construction. The nonmetro lag in employment and income is largely accounted for by the industrial mix which favors metro areas. The continued decline in agricultural employment in non-metro areas further emphasizes the unfavorable industrial mix between metro and nonmetro areas.

The most promising source of development for many rural areas is new nonfarm employment supported by the necessary social and economic infrastructure that will attract new residents and new business to nonmetropolitan regions. Much of this employment will be in plants that are most efficient in relatively urban environments. So new job creation needs to be in or near smaller urban centers within commuting distance of the rural poor and the displaced farmers.

Employment, by industry, United States, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, March 1980 and March 1970¹

(Numbers in millions)

Industry	United States				Metropolitan ^{1,2}				Nonmetropolitan ³			
	March 1970	March 1980	Change 1980-70		March 1970	March 1980	Change 1980-70		March 1970	March 1980	Change 1980-70	
			Number	Percent ⁴			Number	Percent ⁴			Number	Percent ⁴
Total.....	81.8	86.1	4.3	24	80.8	86.2	5.4	27	23.3	19.9	3.4	17
Fast growing industries, total ⁵	48.6	51.6	3.0	44	34.3	37.7	3.4	48	11.3	7.9	3.4	42
Government wage and salary employment.....	12.9	8.4	-4.5	-53	8.8	8.7	-.1	-56	4.1	2.7	-1.4	-49
Service miscellaneous wage and salary employment.....	11.2	7.1	-4.1	-88	8.8	8.5	-.3	-39	2.4	1.6	-.8	-51
Trade wage and salary employment.....	14.7	11.0	-3.7	-23	11.2	8.4	-2.8	-34	3.5	2.7	-.8	-30
Finance, insurance, and real estate wage and salary employment.....	2.6	2.6	0.0	39	3.1	2.2	-.9	-39	.6	.4	-.2	-40
Construction wage and salary employment.....	2.2	2.4	.2	23	2.4	1.9	-.5	-29	.8	.6	-.2	-48
Other industries, total.....	36.1	34.4	-1.7	-5	24.2	22.8	-1.4	-8	12.0	12.0	(7)	(7)
Manufacturing wage and salary employment.....	19.7	16.9	-2.8	-17	14.4	12.9	-1.5	-12	8.3	4.0	-4.3	-31
Transportation, communication, and utilities wage and salary employment.....	4.8	4.0	-.8	-12	3.8	3.1	-.7	-14	1.0	.9	-.1	-6
Mining wage and salary employment.....	.6	.7	.1	11	.2	.2	0	0	.4	.5	.1	15
Nonagricultural employment n.e.c. ⁶	8.0	8.2	.2	3	8.2	8.3	.1	2	2.8	2.9	.1	4
Agriculture ⁷	2.3	4.6	2.3	29	.8	1.0	.2	24	2.8	3.6	.8	31

¹ Based on establishment reports.

² Workers are classified according to their place of employment rather than place of residence.

³ Substantially, this includes employment in all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget Jan. 15, 1968. In a few instances, labor areas delineated by State employment security agencies do not coincide with SMSA's. In these instances, the ES delineations apply.

⁴ Computed from unrounded figures.

⁵ Industries in which nationwide employment increased by a greater percentage than the overall average of 23.9 percent.

⁶ Less than 50,000 workers.

⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁸ Nonagricultural employment not elsewhere classified in this table. This includes the self-employed, private household workers, and unpaid family workers.

⁹ Includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and wage and salary workers in agriculture.

NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

Source: Unpublished data prepared by Claude C. Haren, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, based primarily on data supplied by State employment security agencies. Rural Manpower Developments, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, March 1971, p. 11.

MEDIAN EARNINGS HIGHER IN METRO THAN NONMETRO A

Median earnings in 1969 in metropolitan areas were considerably higher than in nonmetro locations. Differences were even sharper between male and female

workers in the same o
workers were especial
metro areas.

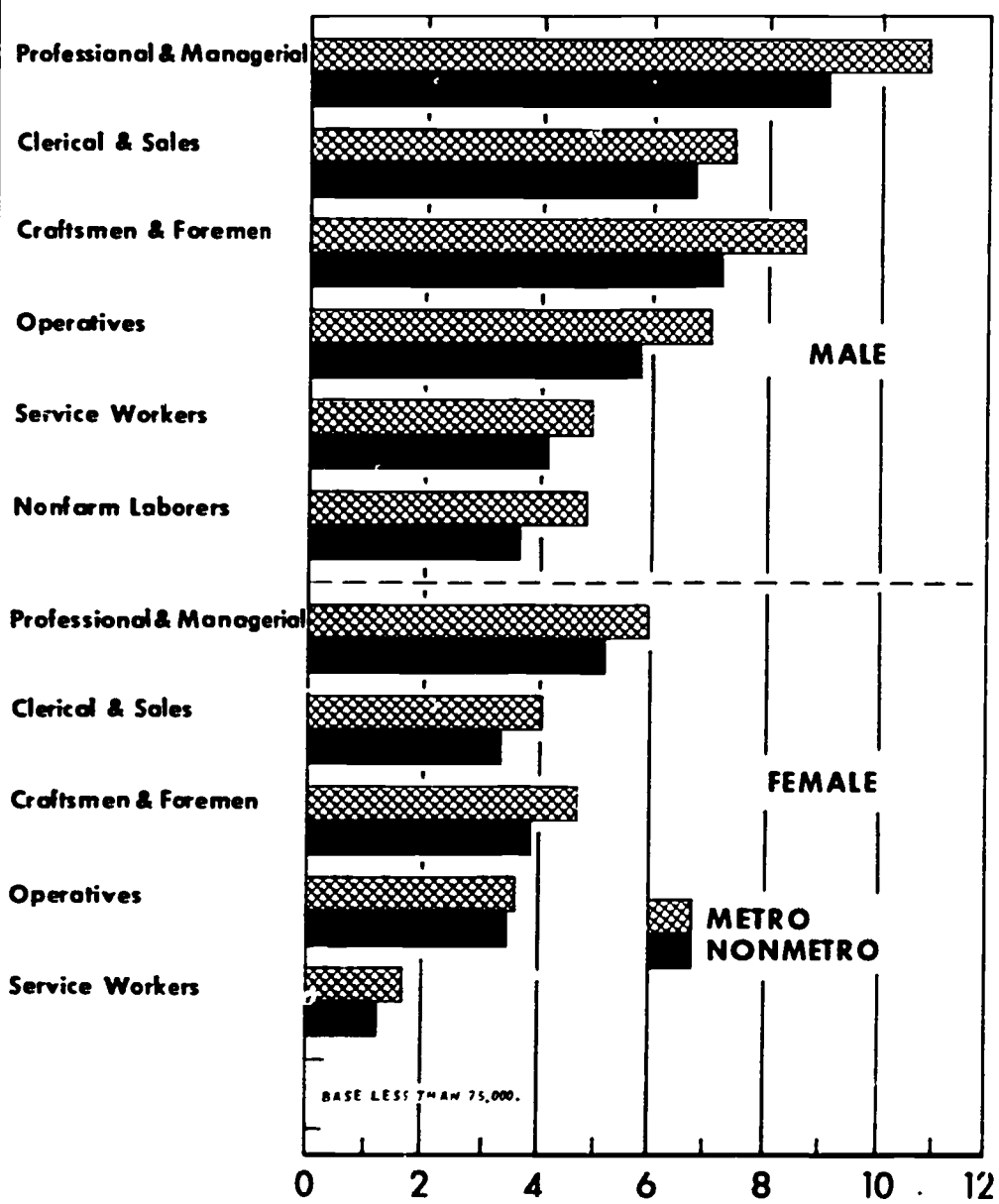
MEDIAN EARNINGS HIGHER IN METRO THAN NONMETRO AREAS

in metropolitan areas were
nonmetro locations.
per between male and female

workers in the same occupation groups. Among women, service
workers were especially disadvantaged in both metro and non-
metro areas.

(For details, see table 6.)

MEDIAN EARNINGS, 1969, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

\$ THOUS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REG. ERS 8496-71 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVE

In 1969, 24.3 million persons in the United States had incomes below the poverty level, a decrease of 15.2 million over the past decade. The number of poor families declined 41 percent during the 10-year period between 1959 and 1969.

In 1969, 1 out of 10 families was poor. The proportion of the Nation's population below the poverty level decreased to 12.2 percent. Ten years earlier, 1 out of 5 families was below the poverty level, and 22.4 percent of the population was in poverty.

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of the population residing in metropolitan areas declined 51 percent, but the proportion of poor residents dropped to 12.2 percent.

While the proportion of the population in metropolitan areas was about 51 percent, the proportion in nonmetropolitan areas was about 49 percent. Poverty is more prevalent in nonmetropolitan areas, and in the South and West, it is more prevalent than in the Northeast and Midwest.

NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVERTY

United States had incomes
5.2 million over the past
declined 41 percent during
1969.

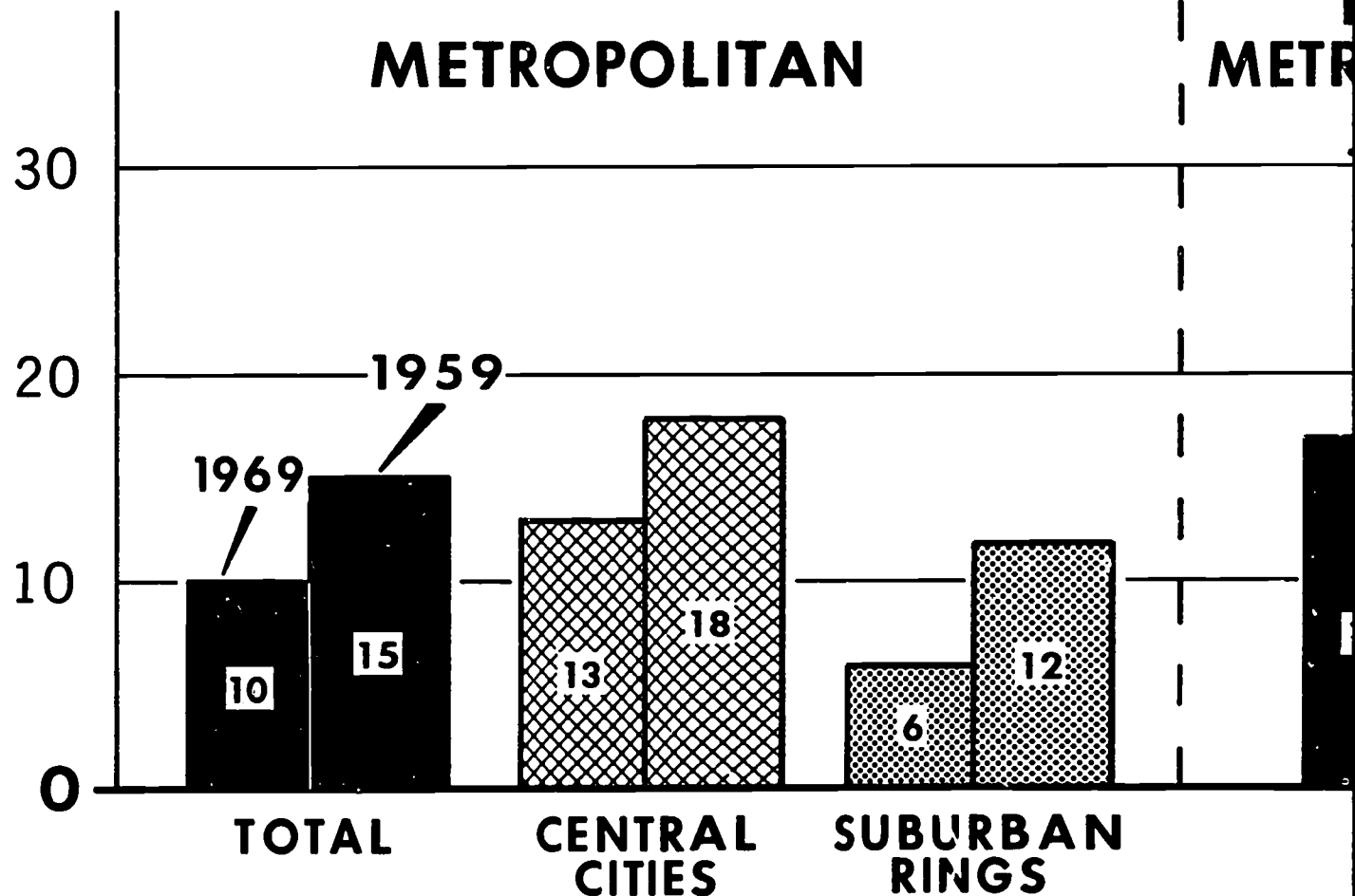
or. The proportion of the
level decreased to 12.2 per-
cent of families was below the poverty
line was in poverty.

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of the poverty popula-
tion residing in metropolitan areas increased from 44 percent to
51 percent, but the incidence of poverty among metropolitan
residents dropped from 15 percent in 1959 to 10 percent in 1969.

While the proportion of the total poor living in nonmetropoli-
tan areas was about 49 percent in 1969, 17 percent of the
nonmetropolitan population was poor. In the South, poverty is
more prevalent in nonmetropolitan areas, whereas, in the North
and West, it is more a metropolitan problem

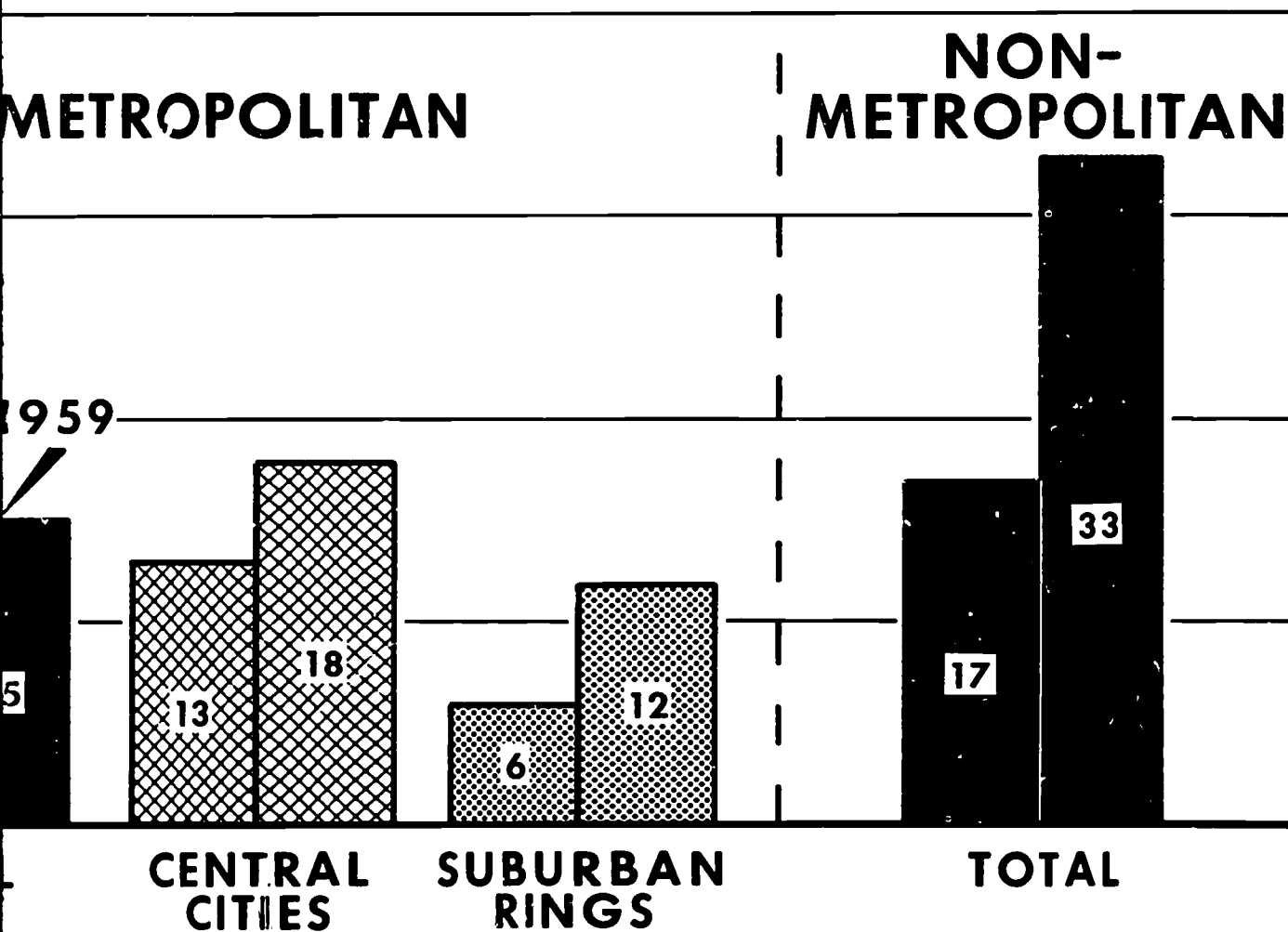
INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY METRO AND RESIDENCE, 1969 AND 1959

% IN POVERTY



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

F POVERTY BY METRO AND NONMETRO RESIDENCE, 1969 AND 1959



OF COMMERCE.

TURE

NEG. ERS 8203 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SMALL FARMERS DEPEND ON OFF-FARM INCOME

In 1970, average income per farm operator family was about equally divided between net income from farming and off-farm income.

Operators of the 223,000 farms in the largest sales class (\$40,000 and over) depended on off-farm sources for only

about 18 percent of their net

For about one million farms (less than \$2,500), off-farm income was only about 18 percent of their total net income.

SMALL FARMERS DEPEND ON OFF-FARM INCOME

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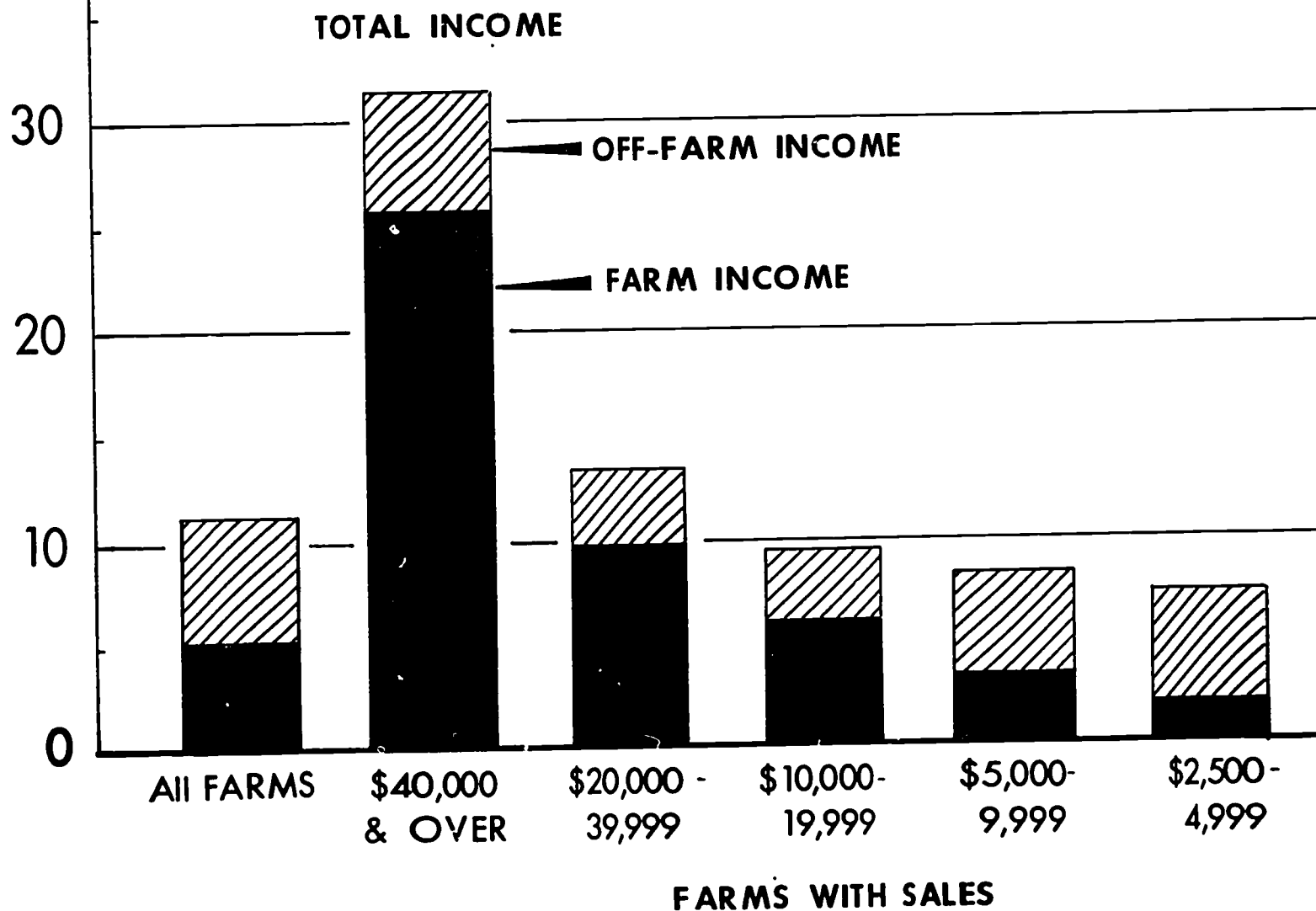
argest sales class
sources for only

For about one million farms in the smallest sales class
(less than \$2,500), off-farm income made up 88 percent of
total net income.

(For details, see table 7.)

FARM AND OFF-FARM INCOME, 1969

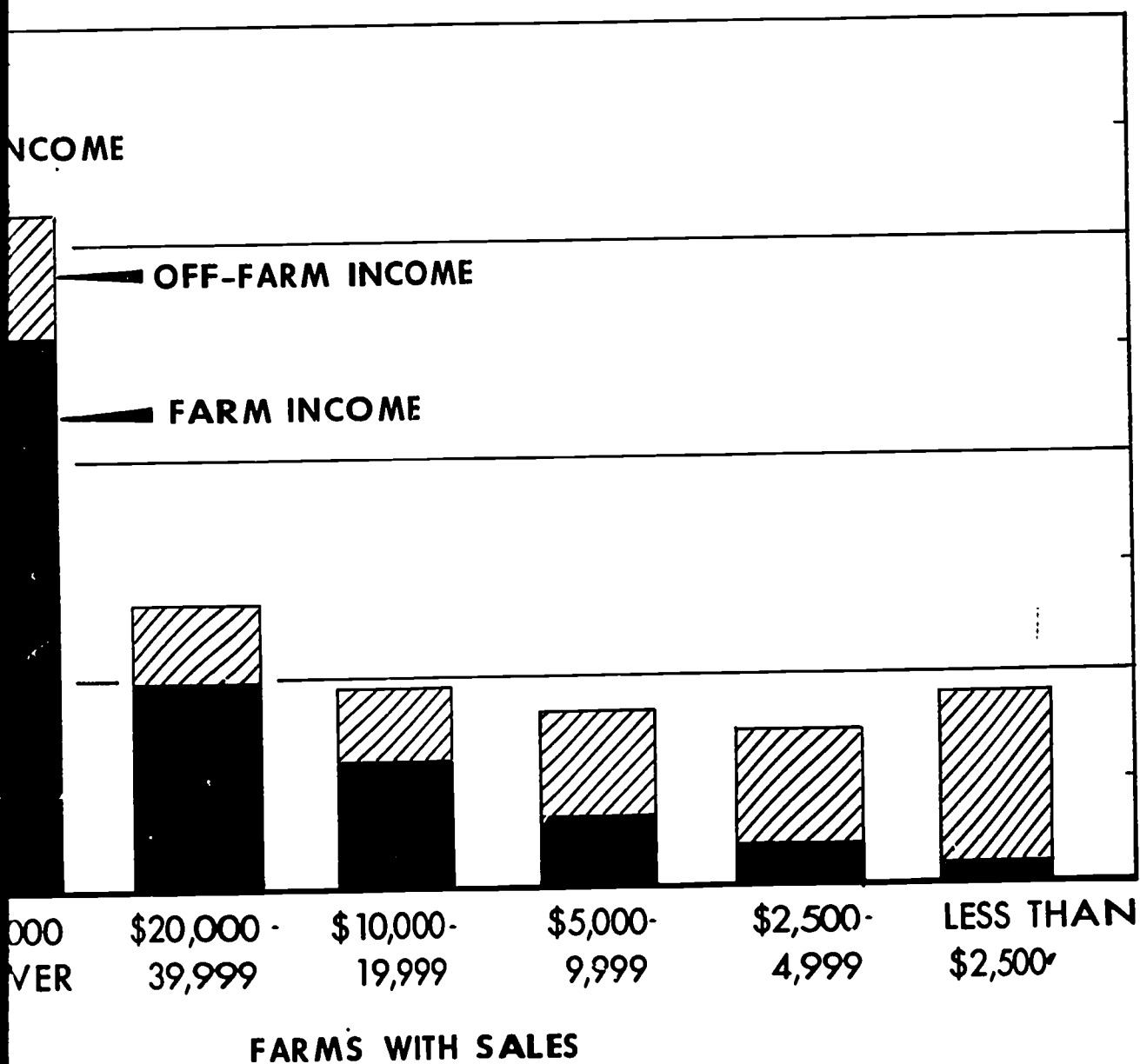
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8497-71 (10) ECONOMIC

ND OFF-FARM INCOME, 1970



NEG. ERS 8497-71 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TREND

In 1950, more than one-third of the housing in the United States was substandard. By 1970, this share was down to one-fourteenth—a decline in the number of substandard units in 20 years from 15.2 million to 4.4 million units.

The greatest improvement occurred in nonmetro areas. Substandard housing units located outside metropolitan areas declined from 10.1 million occupied units in 1950 to 2.6 million

in 1970—whereas in metro areas, the number of substandard units declined from 5.1 million in 1950 to about 1.8 million in 1970.

The decline in substandard housing is a reflection of the rise in family incomes. In 1950, 18 million families with incomes under \$3,000 lived in substandard housing. By 1970, there were 5.3 million families with incomes under \$3,000. 5.3 million families lived in substandard housing.

AL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TRENDS

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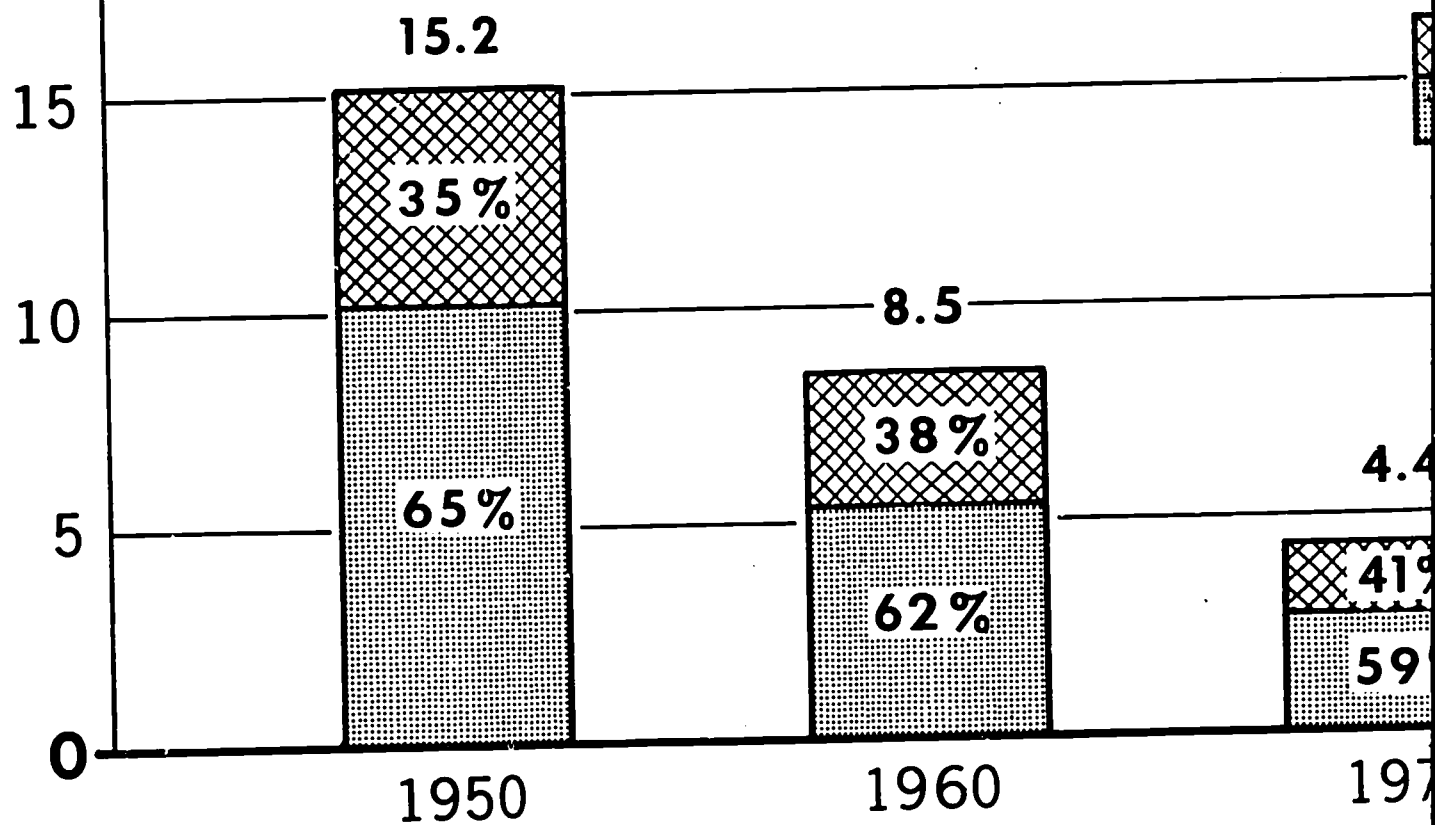
red in nonmetro areas. Sub-
side metropolitan areas de-
units in 1950 to 2.6 million

in 1970—whereas in metro areas the number declined from 5
million in 1950 to about 1.8 million in 1970.

The decline in substandard housing is closely correlated with
the rise in family incomes. In 1969, there were 2.5 million
families with incomes under \$3,000 in nonmetro areas, and 2.6
million families lived in substandard housing in 1970. In 1959,
there were 5.3 million families with incomes under \$3,000, and
5.3 million families lived in substandard housing in 1960.

OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

MILLION UNITS

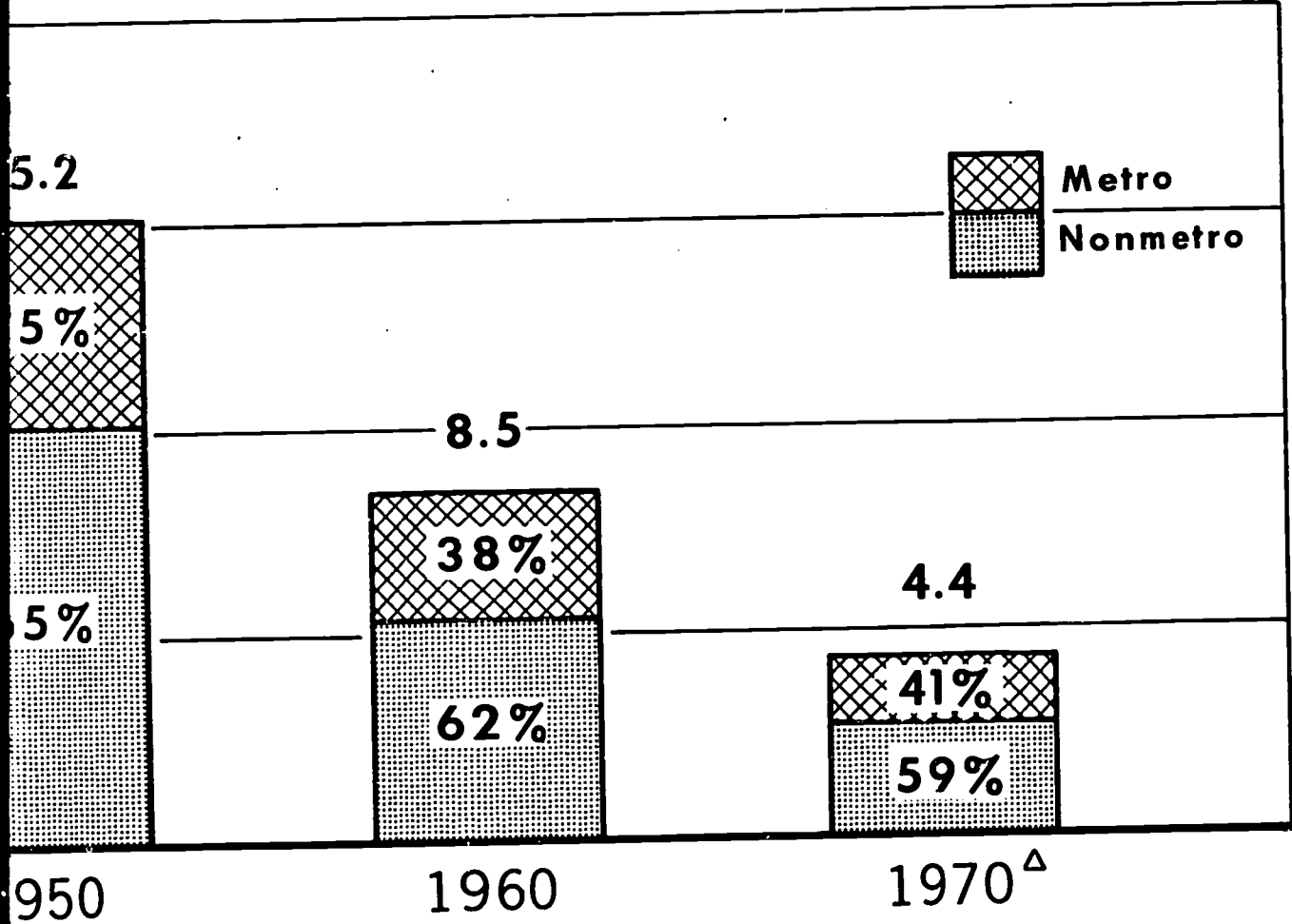


* INCLUDES DILAPIDATED UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES.
 Δ ESTIMATED FROM CENSUS DATA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8213 - 71 (8) ECON

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS*



UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES.
DATA.

URE

NEG. ERS 8213 - 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

METRO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SERVICES

Education stands out as the major function of local governments in the United States. Per capita expenditures on education are slightly lower outside metropolitan areas, as they are for most functions.

Per capita expenditures often are used as a rough indicator of levels of service provided, although they must be used very cautiously for this purpose. The story they tell is a familiar one,

that metropolitan communities provide more community services than nonmetropolitan areas. Furthermore, the gap may be widening. Metropolitan communities spent 86 percent more on community services than nonmetropolitan communities; in 1970, they spent 10 percent more.

METRO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SERVICES

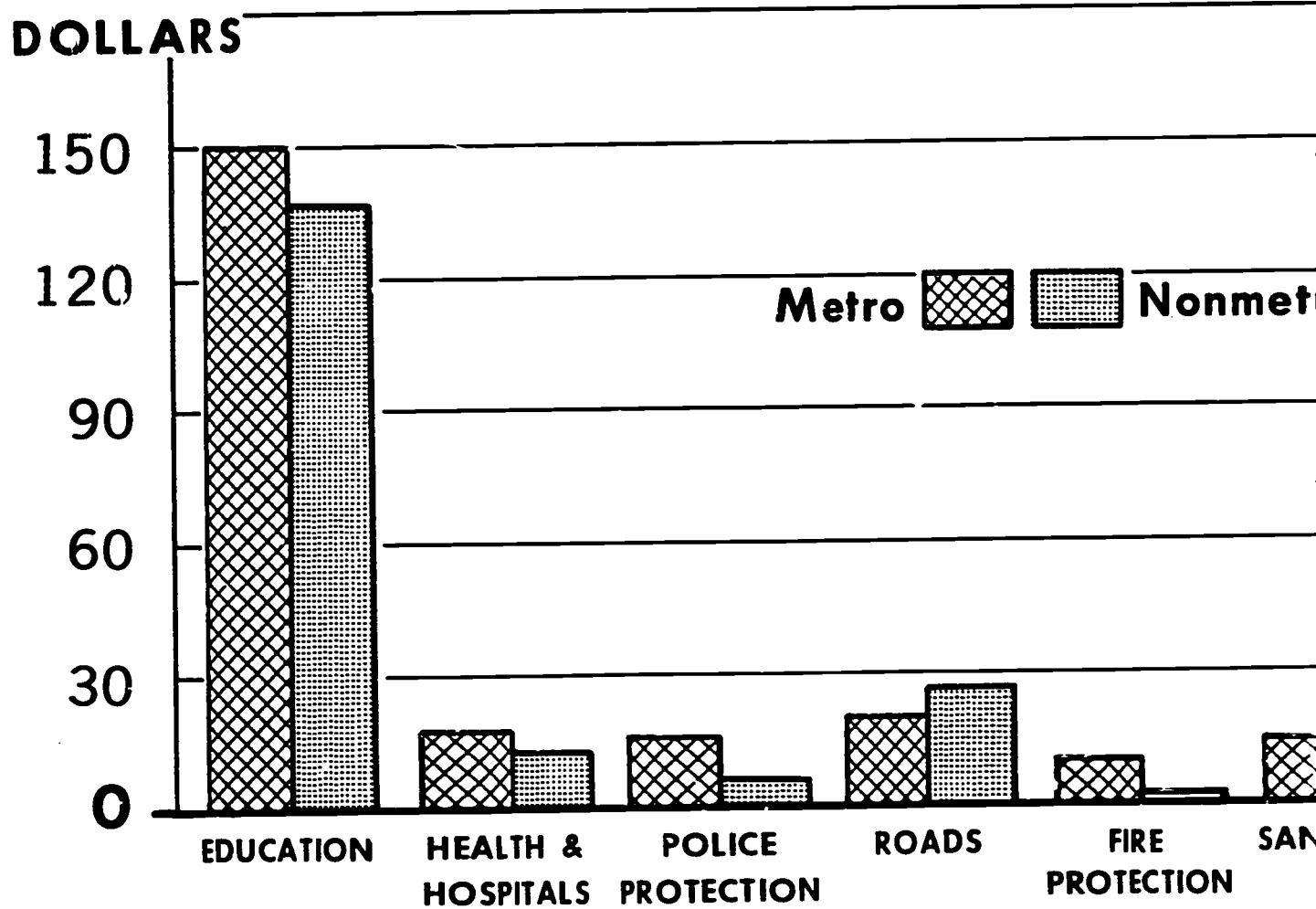
major function of local government is to provide per capita expenditures on education in nonmetropolitan areas, as they are for

are used as a rough indicator of community wealth, though they must be used very cautiously. The story they tell is a familiar one,

that metropolitan communities provide somewhat higher levels of community services than nonmetropolitan communities can afford. Furthermore, the gap may be widening. In 1957, nonmetropolitan communities spent 86 percent as much per capita as metropolitan communities; in 1967, they spent only 74 percent as much.

(For details, see table 8.)

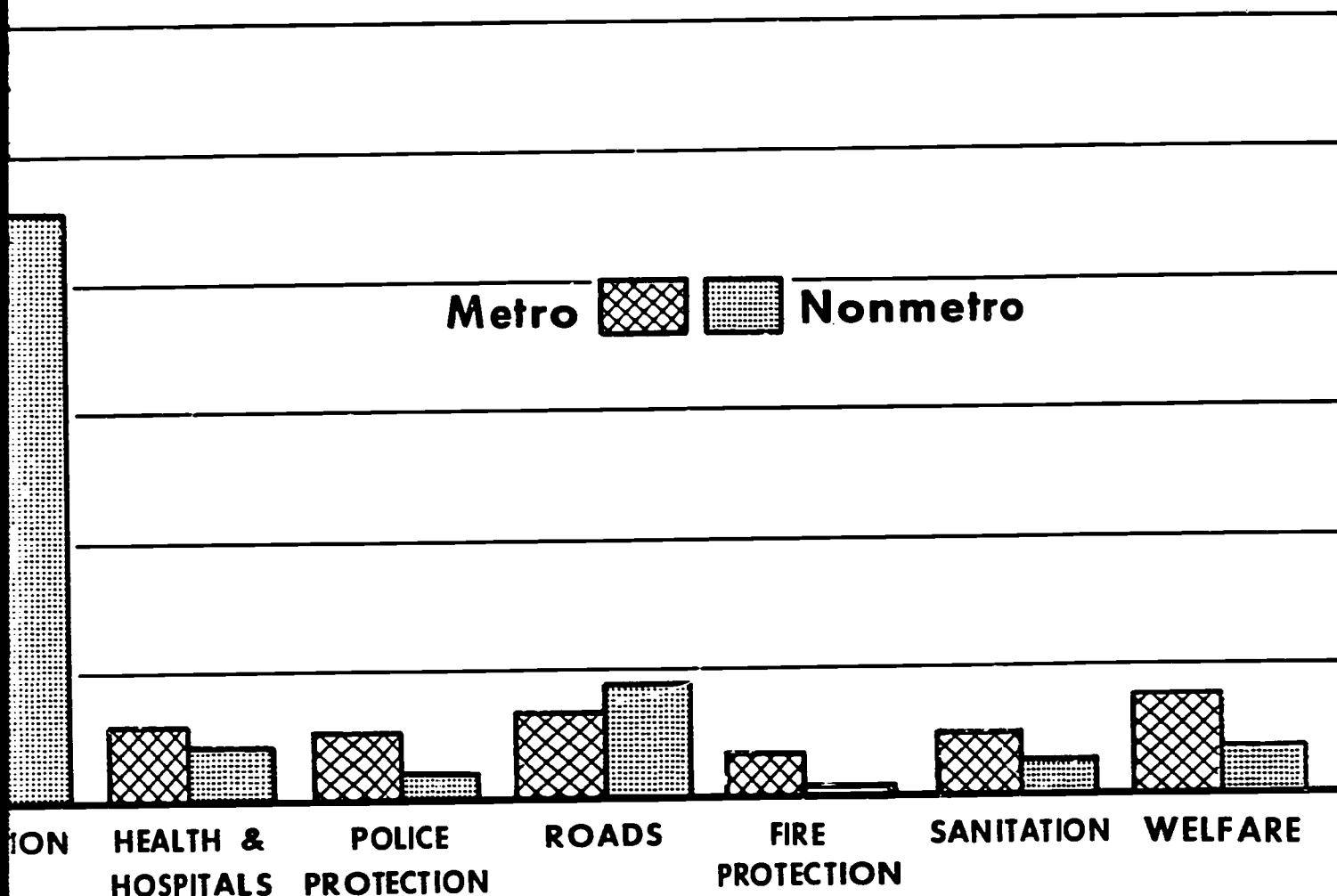
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8207 - 71 (8)

DATA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-67



OF GOVERNMENTS.
AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8207 - 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURAL

Medicine today is an increasingly specialized field, and most Americans turn to specialists when they need help. Rural people have about equal access to hospitals and general practitioners as do metropolitan Americans, except in areas of extremely sparse population.

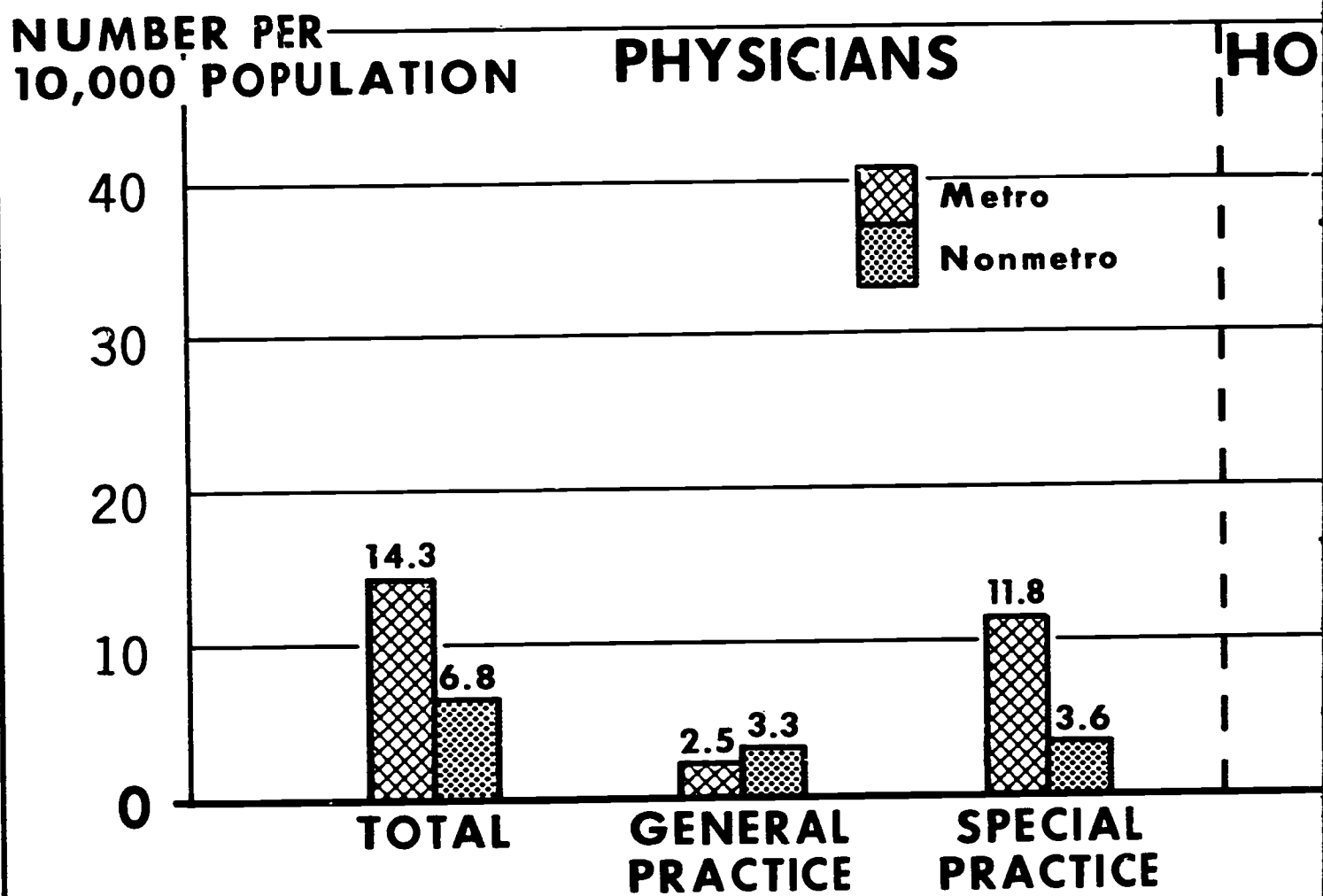
But rural people face a specialist. We need to find a way of providing services of specialists in areas where the population is too sparse to keep them and attract them.

PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

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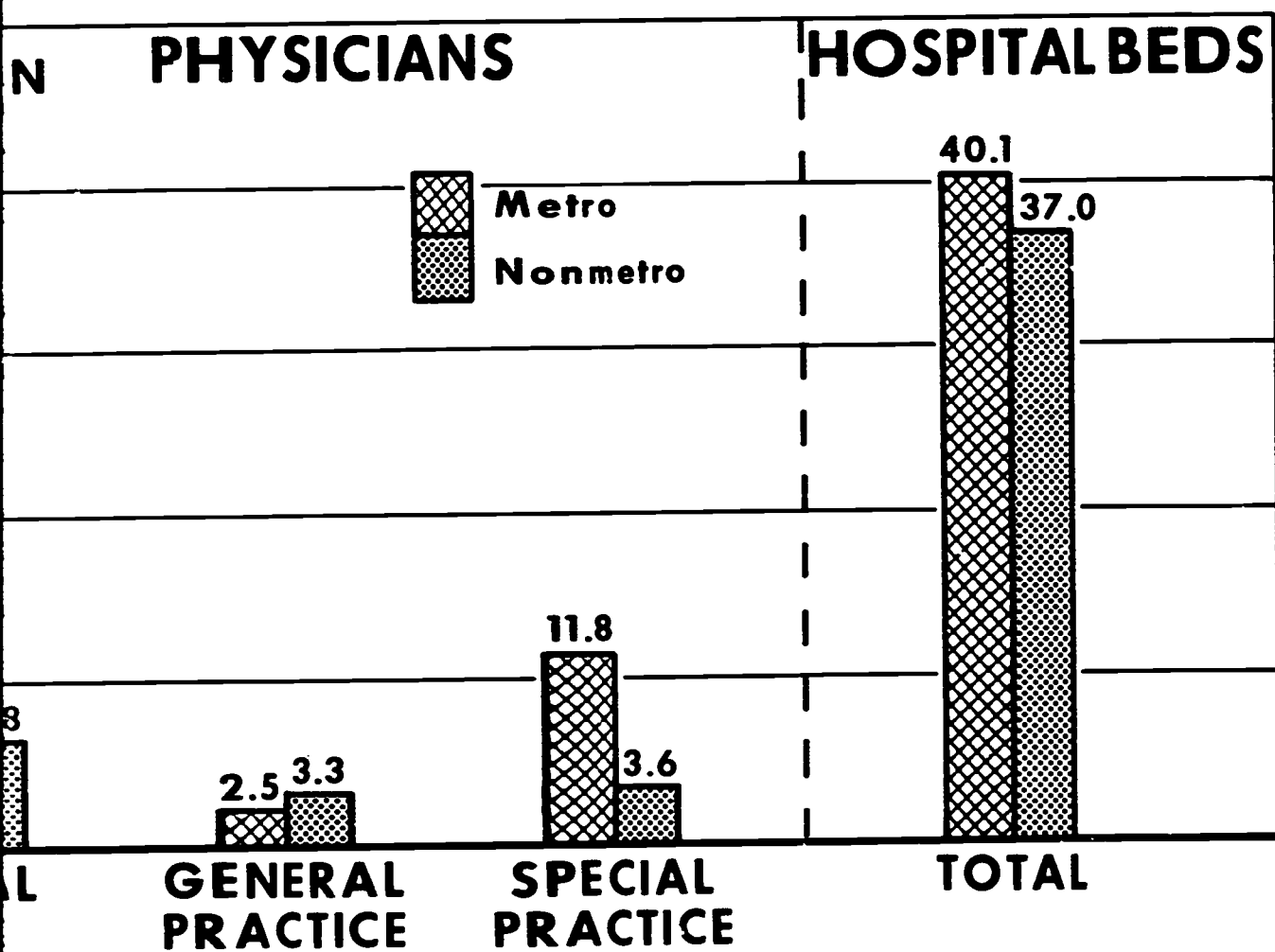
But rural people face long hours of traveling to see a specialist. We need to find new and more effective ways of providing services of specialists to areas where the population is too sparse to keep them busy and incomes are too low to attract them.

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN METRO NONMETRO AREAS, 1969



SOURCE: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN., "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS, 1969"

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN METRO AND NONMETRO AREAS, 1969



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE U.S., 1969," VOL 2.

DESPITE IMPROVEMENT, NONMETRO AREAS LAG IN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Levels of educational attainment have improved in both metro and nonmetro areas in recent years. In March 1970, among nonmetro whites, the proportion who had completed high school was two out of three (65.9 percent) for those aged 25 to 44 years, compared with not quite two out of five (38.7 percent) of those 45 years of age or older.

Among Negroes, improvement has been relatively more rapid, but their education still lags far behind that of whites.

In nonmetropolitan areas, the proportion who had completed high school was less, compared with three-fifths (60 percent) in metro areas. Eighty-six percent of those 25 to 44 years old and over had 8 years of schooling, compared with 80 percent among those in the age group 45 years old and over. Only 23.7 percent had attained only this level of schooling.

IMPROVEMENT, NONMETRO AREAS LAG IN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

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In nonmetropolitan areas, three-fourths of the Negro farm population 25 years old and over had 8 years of schooling or less, compared with three-fifths of nonfarm and 36 percent in metro areas. Eighty-six percent of the Negro farm population 45 years old and over had 8 years or less of schooling, and even among those in the age group 25 to 44 years, more than half had attained only this level of education. Less than one-fourth (23.7 percent) were high school graduates.

*Educational attainment of persons 25 years and over, by color and residence,
March 1970*

Age and residence	Percent of population with—			
	8 years of school or less		12 years of school or more	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total.....	26.1	43.0	57.4	33.7
Metropolitan areas.....	22.1	36.0	61.5	38.8
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	33.2	60.9	50.0	20.6
Nonfarm.....	31.7	59.1	51.2	21.6
Farm.....	43.1	74.5	42.0	11.9
25 to 44 years.....	11.8	22.4	71.6	47.9
Metropolitan areas.....	9.4	18.0	74.7	52.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	16.5	36.3	65.9	34.2
Nonfarm.....	15.9	34.3	66.2	35.3
Farm.....	21.8	54.1	62.3	23.7
45 years and over.....	36.8	63.1	46.6	19.9
Metropolitan areas.....	32.1	55.7	51.2	24.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	44.9	78.9	38.7	10.5
Nonfarm.....	45.4	77.9	40.0	11.3
Farm.....	53.5	86.4	31.9	4.6

Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1971, p. 132.

STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

Forty States have established at least tentative official planning and development districts. These districts are both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan. They are established by executive order of the governor, by the legislature, or by local choice. They provide the functional unit for planning and development, especially in areas where a metropolitan center is not the logical focus.

The degree of progress in the sub-State planning districts varies. In all States were scheduled to have such planning and development districts.

Although it is likely that there will be some adjustment and change, on the whole, it is likely that planning and development districts will be the building blocks for regional planning.

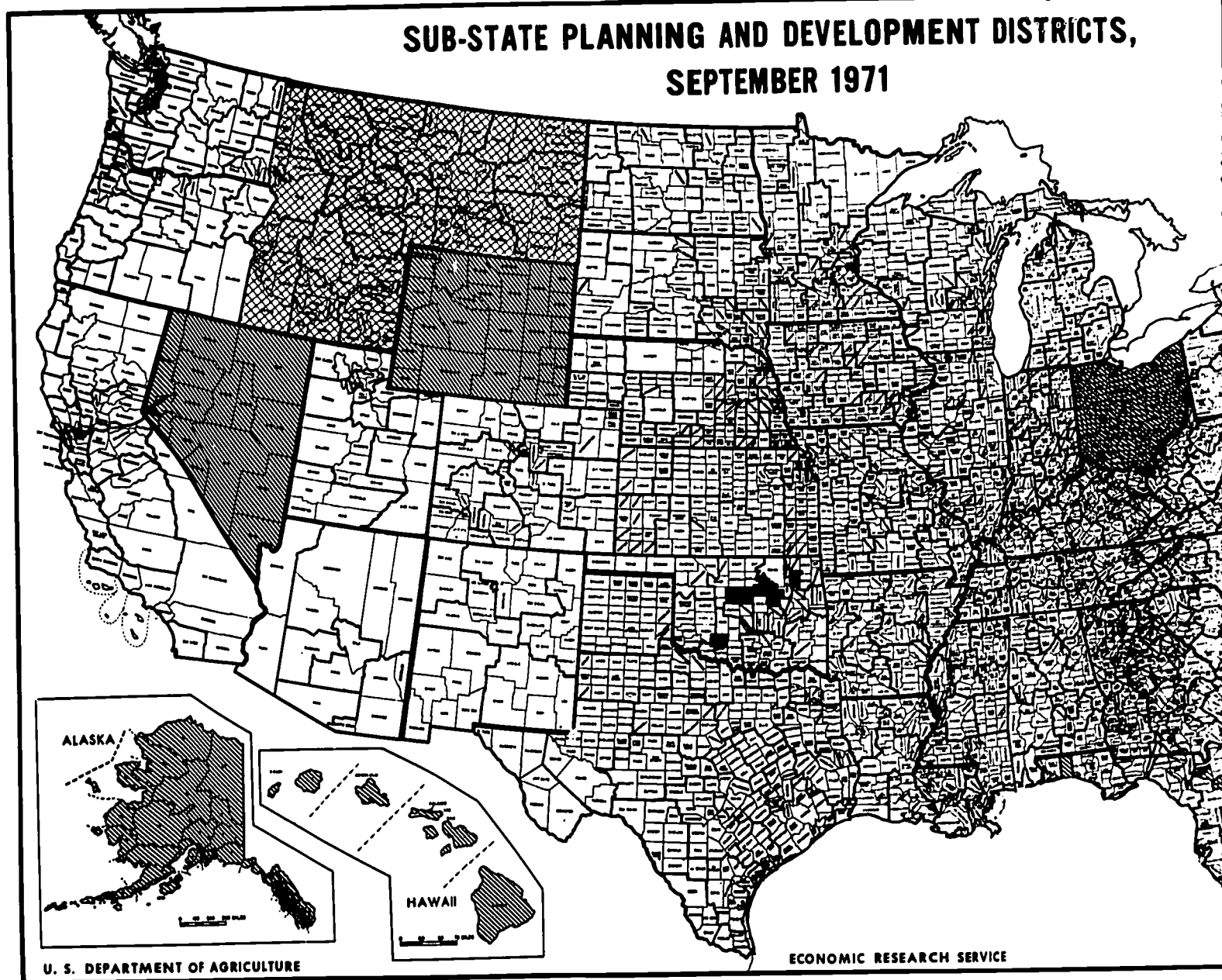
STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

least tentative official planning districts are both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan, established by executive order, or by local choice. They are used for planning and development, and the metropolitan center is not the logical

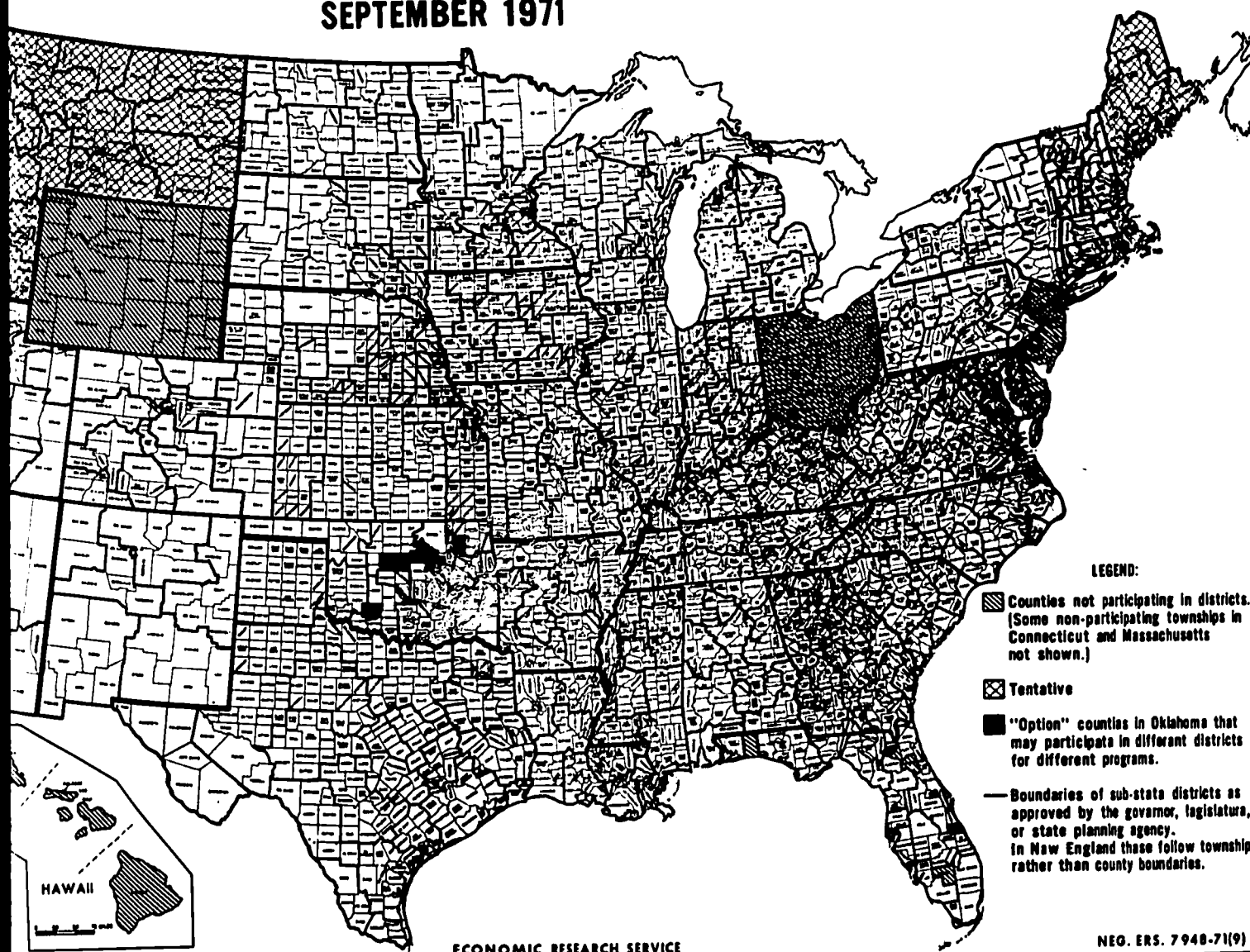
The degree of progress in the development and use of official sub-State planning districts varies, but at the current rate virtually all States were scheduled to have designated and have in use such planning and development districts by the end of 1971.

Although it is likely that there will be considerable readjustment and change, on the basis of experience, it is likely that planning and development districts will become the basic building blocks for regional approaches in rural development.

**SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS,
SEPTEMBER 1971**



SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, SEPTEMBER 1971



ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NEG. ERS. 7948-71(9)

Table 1.—Population of the United States by urban and rural residence, 1900-70

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>
1900	76,212	30,215	45,997
1910	92,228	42,064	50,164
1920	106,022	54,253	51,768
1930	123,203	69,161	54,042
1940	132,165	74,705	57,459
New definition ¹			
1950	151,326	96,847	54,479
1960	179,323	125,269	54,054
1970 ²	203,166	149,281	53,885

¹ Under the current definition, the urban population is comprised of all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. In previous years, the urban population was comprised of all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In both definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

² Preliminary.

Source: United States Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 2.—Farm population, 1920-70

Year	Farm population (in thousands)	Percent of total U.S. population
1920	31,974	30.1
1925	31,190	27.0
1930	30,529	24.9
1935	32,161	25.3
1940	30,547	23.2
1945	24,420	17.5
1950	23,048	15.3
1955	19,078	11.6
1960	15,635	8.7
1965	12,363	6.4
1970	9,712	4.8

Table 3.—Net

New England	3.0
Maine	-7.3
New Hampshire	11.3
Vermont	3.7
Massachusetts	1.4
Rhode Island	1.1
Connecticut	8.4
Middle Atlantic	(²)
New York	-0.6
New Jersey	8.0
Pennsylvania	-3.3
East North Central	-0.4
Ohio	-1.3
Indiana	-0.3
Illinois	-0.4
Michigan	0.3
Wisconsin	0.1
West North Central	-3.9
Minnesota	-0.7
Iowa	-6.7
Missouri	(²)
North Dakota	-14.9
South Dakota	-14.0
Nebraska	-5.2
Kansas	-6.1
South Atlantic	5.2
Delaware	8.5
Maryland	12.4
Dist. of Columbia	-13.1
Virginia	3.9
West Virginia	-14.2
North Carolina	-2.1
South Carolina	-6.2
Georgia	1.3
Florida	26.0

¹ Net migration expressed as a percentage

² Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Urban and rural residence, 1900-70

Urban	Rural
Thou.	Thou.
30,215	45,997
42,064	50,164
54,253	51,768
69,161	54,042
74,705	57,459
96,847	54,479
25,269	54,054
49,281	53,885

on is comprised of all persons living in
s or more outside urbanized areas. In
ed of all persons living in incorporated
tions, the population not classified as

50 and 1970.

n, 1920-70

Percent of total U.S. population
30.1
27.0
24.9
25.3
23.2
17.5
15.3
11.6
8.7
6.4
4.8

Table 3.—Net migration, 1960-70¹

New England	3.0	East South Central	-5.8
Maine	-7.3	Kentucky	-5.0
New Hampshire	11.3	Tennessee	-1.3
Vermont	3.7	Alabama	-7.1
Massachusetts	1.4	Mississippi	-12.3
Rhode Island	1.1	West South Central	-0.3
Connecticut	8.4	Arkansas	-4.0
Middle Atlantic	(²)	Louisiana	-4.1
New York	-0.6	Oklahoma	0.6
New Jersey	8.0	Texas	1.5
Pennsylvania	-3.3	Mountain	4.5
East North Central	-0.4	Montana	-8.6
Ohio	-1.3	Idaho	-6.3
Indiana	-0.3	Wyoming	-11.9
Illinois	-0.4	Colorado	12.3
Michigan	0.3	New Mexico	-13.6
Wisconsin	0.1	Arizona	17.4
West North Central	-3.9	Utah	-1.2
Minnesota	-0.7	Nevada	50.4
Iowa	-6.7	Pacific	12.4
Missouri	(²)	Washington	8.7
North Dakota	-14.9	Oregon	9.0
South Dakota	-14.0	California	13.4
Nebraska	-5.2	Alaska	6.3
Kansas	-6.1	Hawaii	1.5
South Atlantic	5.2		
Delaware	8.5		
Maryland	12.4		
Dist. of Columbia	-13.1		
Virginia	3.9		
West Virginia	-14.2		
North Carolina	-2.1		
South Carolina	-6.2		
Georgia	1.3		
Florida	26.8		

¹ Net migration expressed as a percentage of 1960 population.

² Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.—Per capita personal income by metropolitan status, United States, 1929-68

Year	Metropolitan counties	Nonmetropolitan counties
	Dollars	Dollars
1929	928	402
1940	762	353
1950	1,745	1,088
1959	2,448	1,603
1962	2,658	1,791
1965	3,080	2,017
1966	3,296	2,281
1967	3,517	2,419
1968	3,811	2,614

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

Table 5.—Earnings by industrial sources where earned, metro and nonmetro, 1968
(Dollars in millions)

Industry sector	Sources of earnings			
	Metro		Nonmetro	
	Dollars	Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
Manufacturing.....	126,804	30.2	34,380	26.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	71,696	17.1	18,502	14.4
Government.....	67,137	16.0	26,162	20.3
Services.....	65,021	15.5	14,993	11.7
Construction.....	25,711	6.1	7,101	5.5
Transportation, communications, and public utilities.....	31,036	7.4	6,827	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	25,233	6.0	3,501	2.7
Farming, mining, forestry, and fisheries.....	6,501	1.7	16,488	13.4
Total.....	419,982	100.0	128,661	100.0

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

Table 6.—Median earnings, 1969, by occupation group and sex

Nonfarm occupation group and sex	Total
	Dollars
Male	
Prof. and managerial	10,381
Clerical and sales	7,337
Craftsmen and foremen	8,194
Operatives	6,626
Service workers	4,518
Nonfarm laborers	4,269
Total	7,653
Female	
Prof. and managerial	5,716
Clerical and sales	3,838
Craftsmen and foremen	4,376
Operatives	3,540
Service workers	1,477
Pvt. household	520
Other service	2,063
Nonfarm laborers	2,613
Total	3,453

¹ Base less than 75,000.

Source: Social and Economic Characteristics in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Current Population Reports, p. 23, No. Bureau of the Census, Table 17, p. 66.

Table 7.—Income per farm operator family by value of sales classes, 1970

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income	Total income
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All farms	5,374	5,833	11,207
\$40,000 and over	25,664	5,803	31,467
20,000 - 39,999	9,962	3,503	13,465
10,000 - 19,999	6,208	3,452	9,660
5,000 - 9,999	3,492	4,984	8,476
2,500 - 4,999	2,049	5,465	7,514
Less than 2,500	1,059	7,954	9,013

Source: Farm Income Situation, FIS-218, Economic Service, July 1971, Table 5D.

by metropolitan
1968

Nonmetro-
politan
counties

Dollars

402
353
1,088
1,603
1,791
2,017
2,281
2,419
2,614

1970.

earned, metro and nonmetro, 1968

as]

Sources of earnings

Percent of total	Nonmetro	
	Dollars	Percent of total
30.2	34,380	26.7
17.1	18,502	14.4
16.0	26,162	20.3
15.5	14,993	11.7
6.1	7,101	5.5
7.4	6,827	5.3
6.0	3,501	2.7
1.7	16,488	13.4
100.0	128,661	100.0

Table 6.—Median earnings, 1969, by occupational group

Nonfarm occupation group and sex	Total	Metro	Non- metro
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Male			
Prof. and managerial	10,381	10,845	9,100
Clerical and sales	7,337	7,509	6,803
Craftsmen and foremen	8,194	8,727	7,297
Operatives	6,626	7,086	5,827
Service workers	4,518	4,963	4,140
Nonfarm laborers	4,269	4,877	3,645
Total	7,653	8,109	6,716
Female			
Prof. and managerial	5,716	5,989	5,193
Clerical and sales	3,838	4,051	3,369
Craftsmen and foremen	4,376	4,684	3,862
Operatives	3,540	3,617	3,468
Service workers	1,477	1,713	1,213
Pvt. household	520	571	487
Other service	2,063	2,281	1,741
Nonfarm laborers	2,613	(¹)	(¹)
Total	3,453	3,704	3,003

¹ Base less than 75,000.

Source: Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960, Current Population Reports, P. 23, No. 37, June 24, 1971. Bureau of the Census, Table 17, p. 66.

Table 7.—Income per farm operator family by major source and by value of sales classes, 1970

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income	Total income	Pct. off- farm is of total	No. of farms
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Thou.
All farms	5,374	5,833	11,207	52	2,924
\$40,000 and over	25,664	5,803	31,467	18	223
20,000 - 39,999	9,962	3,503	13,465	26	374
10,000 - 19,999	6,208	3,452	9,660	36	513
5,000 - 9,999	3,492	4,984	8,476	59	370
2,500 - 4,999	2,049	5,465	7,514	73	260
Less than 2,500	1,059	7,954	9,013	88	1,184

Source: Farm Income Situation, FIS-216, Economic Research Service, July 1971, Table 5D.

Table 8.—Per capita expenditures of local governments for selected services, by metropolitan status, 1966-67

Service	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
Education	\$150.35	\$136.44
Health and hospitals	18.30	13.70
Police protection	16.73	6.56
Roads	21.14	26.77
Fire protection	9.77	3.46
Sanitation	15.83	7.03
Welfare	24.17	11.88

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

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